

Charles the Great.

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THE
ENGLISH CHARLEMAGNE ROMANCES.

PART III.

The Luf of the Noble and Crysten Prince,

Charles the Grete,

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY WILLIAM CAXTON
AND PRINTED BY HIM 1485.



EDITED NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME, FROM THE UNIQUE COPY
IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary,

BY

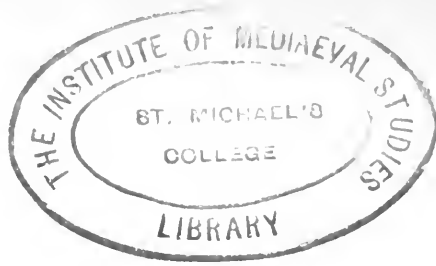
SIDNEY J. H. HERRTAGE, B.A.,

EDITOR OF "GESTA ROMANORUM," "SIR FERUMBRAS," ETC.

LONDON:

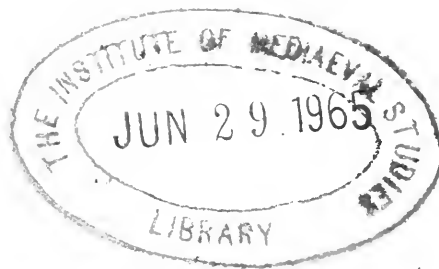
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Extra Series,

XXXVII.

BUNGAY: CLAY AND TAYLOR, THE CHAUCER PRESS.

INTRODUCTION.

THE present volume, completing Part III. of the English Charlemagne Romance series, requires but little introduction. I have already referred to it in my edition of *Sir Ferumbras*, Introd. pp. viii, ix. It contains the whole life of Charlemagne, with a brief sketch of the early kings of France, and includes all the incidents narrated in *Sir Ferumbras*, *The Sowdone of Babyloyn*, *Roland and Vernagu*, and the *Song of Roland*.

Caxton's "Lyf of the Noble and Crysten Prynce, Charles the Grete" survives only in the unique copy preserved in the British Museum (Press Mark c. 10, b. 9). It is a folio volume, containing 96 leaves, the signatures running from A ij to M viij, and is perfect, but without title-page. The colophon tells us that the "werke was fynnysshed in the reducyng of hit in to Englysshe the xvij day of Juyn, the second yere of kyng Rychard the thyrd, and the yere of our lord MCCCCLXXXV, and enprynted the fyrst day of decembre the same of our lord, & the fyrst yere of kyng Harry the seuenth."

The type is that classed by Mr. Blades as 4*. The pages have two columns, each containing 39 lines, and each line measuring $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. There are neither folios nor catchwords. The initial wood-cut letters are 3 lines deep.

In 1743 the volume was sold by R. Harley to Osborne the bookseller, the price not mentioned. In 1773 it became the property of J. Ratchiffe at a cost of £13, and in 1776 it was sold by him to George III for £4. 4. 0.

As Caxton himself tells us, the work here reprinted is a translation of the French prose romance of *Fierabras*, itself a compilation

partly from the *Speculum Historiale* of Vincent de Beauvais, and partly from the old French romance of Fierabras. The exploits of Charlemagne were related in numerous histories and romances, both in French and Latin, in prose and in verse, as early as the 12th and 13th centuries. From the envoy of the anonymous author of the original French version we learn how Henry Bolomyer, a canon of Lausanne, induced him to gather together into one connected narrative these disjointed fragments. A comparison of his work with that of Vincent of Beauvais shows clearly that his researches were by no means confined to the *Speculum Historiale*. I have already given a short account of the original French work.¹ One version in the Grenville Library, 10531, is doubly unique, being not only the only copy of that particular version known to be in existence, but also the only production of the press of Symon du Jardin, at Geneva, which has come down to us. Brunet had heard of it, but doubted its existence (*Suppl.* II. p. 231). It is undated and without signatures, pagination, or illustrations.

A second version of the original French is also preserved in the same library, No. 10532. It also is a folio volume of 65 leaves, signatures running from A j to L v. On L v b is a woodcut similar to that at the end of the copy already described. This also is unique, and has the following colophon: "Cy finist Fierabras imprime a lyon lan de grace mil qualtre cens quatre vingtz et seize. Le xx iour de nouembre." There are numerous woodcuts throughout the work, evidently copied from the same source as those in the Royal *Fierabras* described below, but much coarser and plainer. They are also frequently reversed, and, as in the royal copy, the same woodcut is at times made to serve for two or more incidents of a similar character.

In the library of the late Mr. Huth is a version, undated, in folio, black letter, with woodcuts, and the colophon: "Cy finist Fierabras. Imprime a lyon par mai-stre Guillaume le roy. Le cincquiesme Jour du moys de Juilliet. Deo gracias." It contains 108 leaves, and is the copy described by Brunet. It appears to have belonged originally

¹ Introd. to *Sir Ferumbras*, pp. vi, vii.

to the library of the Academy at Lyons. In the same library is a version in German containing 53 leaves, of which another copy is in the British Museum.¹

The copy of the French *Fierabras* which I have used for comparison with the English translation, is that preserved in the Royal Library (Press mark, C. 6, b. 12). It is a folio volume of 115 leaves, without title-page. Woodcuts are freely introduced. On the back of sign. A i. is a large one representing Fierabras on horseback, and another on O 5 representing Charlemagne on his throne, and surrounded by his douzeperes. The preface begins on A ij, the index on A ij b, and the text on A vj. The colophon runs: "Cy finist Fierabras. Imprime a genesue Par maistre Loys Garbin bourgeois de la dicte cite. Lan mil cccc. lxxxij. et Le xij iour de moys de Mais. Deo gracias. Amen." The woodcuts are in many cases most comical: perhaps the most ludicrous are those which are intended to represent Floripas killing Britamont, and Richard swimming the torrent of Flagot. In one in which the sacred relics are shown, only three nails appear, and in two others the Saracens are represented as bombarding the tower of Aigremont with cannons.

In a few instances the same cut is employed to represent two incidents of a similar character. Thus that representing Oliver before Balan is also used for Guy before the Sultan.

In his translation, Caxton has followed his original so closely and even slavishly, that at times it is difficult, if not impossible, to understand his meaning without a reference to the language of the original. Frequently he has used the very words of the French author, and still more frequently he has merely given them an English dress. Caxton probably is responsible for the introduction of more French words into our language than any other writer.

In his epilogue Caxton tells us that he undertook the rendering into English of this *Lyf of Charles the Grete* at the instigation of "a good and synguler frend, Maister wylliam daubeny, one of the tresirers of the Iewellys of the noble and moost crysten kyng, our naturel and soucrayn lord late of noble memorye kyng Edward the fourth." I have endeavoured to identify this Sir William Daubeny,

¹ See *Sir Ferumbras*, Introd. p. vii.

PR
1119
E5
v. 37

and to ascertain the nature of the duties pertaining to his office as keeper of the jewels. As to the latter—

The copy of the *Liber Niger Domus Regis Anglie*, believed to be that of Edward IV. in the Harleian MS 642, has the following section on leaf 49, &c. on the Keeper of the Jewels, his clerk, yoman, groom, chariot, &c.

Office of Jewelhouse

hath an Architector callid Clarke of the Kinges or keeper of Joyalx, or Theasaurer of the Chambre: this officer taketh bui Indenture betwixt him and the Kinge, all that he findes in his office of gold, siluer, pretious stones, and the markes of euery thinge. Alsoe he receaueth the yearely guiftes by Record of the Chamberlaine. Item he receaueth by Indenture of the Thesaurer of England, And by ouersight of the Chamberlaine sitting in the Kingis Chambre or in the hall with a person of like seruice, And for his Chambre at night dimidium cheate loafe, one quart wyne, one gallon of ale; And for winter Liurey, one perche de wax, one candle wax, two candels paris, one dimidium tallwood, and present in Court vij^d. ob. [*leaf 49 back*]. In Checkerrolle and cloathing with howsold for winter and sommer, or of the Countinghouse xl:^s.: his Liurey is as Knightes, and if he be sicke, he taketh in eating daies like the Squires for the bodie when they bin lett blood or sicke, &c. Also in this offise is a clarke vnder him in the hall eatinge, taking for his liurey at night, dimidium gallon ale, one candle paris, dimidium tallwood, shide and cloathing by the Countinghouse, or yerely twentie shillinges. And if he be sike, he taketh for all day one loafe of bread, one messe of gret meate, dimidium gallon ale. And for this office a yoman eating in the hall with yomen of Chambre, taking for his wages in the Countinghouse, if he be present, allowed by the Checkerrolle, threepence; And cloathing with the housold winter and summer for chances and all other part, or eighteene shillinges, besides his reward of the Jewelhouse for sure and diligent keeping of the Kinges Joalxe yerely &c. And if he be sicke, he taketh such Liurey as doth the Clerke. Also in this office a groome eating dayly in the office, taking for his liurey one loafe, one messe of grete meate, dimidium gallon ale: And he setteth in the Liuries [*leaf 50*]. For this office in season, one candle wax, two candles paris, one tallwood dimidium, And Rushes and litter for this office all the yeare of the Sergeant Vsher of hall and Chambre. Also this groome fetting nightly for this office one gallon of ale: he helpeth to trusse and beare to the Charriott, and awaiteth thervpon the safeguard; and the yoman also to attend vpon this carriage. And this office hath also lodgeing in the Countrie towne for all these horses and seruantes

suffisauntly by the herbergier. And the chiefe of this office to haue into this Court two waiters, and the Clerke one honest seruant. The remenant goo to theire lodgeing in the Countrey. And the yoman and groome haue one seruant. And for this office is assigned a Charriott with seauen horses and all there apparell, horse-meate, shooeing, and the yomen and groomis wagis therfore, foundyn of the charge of Thesaurer of housold to carrie the stuff of the Kinges in this office, and none other mans, by the ouersight of the Contrroller, betwixt the Thesaurer of housold, and this officer, be many interchaunges of siluer vessell, hoole and brooke, receaued or deliuered by officers by Indentures &c. As it will appeare in [leaf 50, back] The Accompt of housold. And as for othir thinges touching this office, behold in the title *De Oblationibus*¹ *Regis* capitulid before. all thinges of this office inward or outward, cometh and goeth by the knowledge of the Kinge, and by the Chamberlaines Record. Also if any Knight or Squire presume to weare the Kinges liuerey, but if he come ther by authoritie, or ellys by record in this office./

The maister
two seruants,
the Clerke
one seruant.

A Charriot
with seauen
horses.

Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Selby of H.M. Record Office and Mr. Furnivall, I have been enabled to identify Sir W. Daubeney, and to give some interesting particulars relating to him. We first meet with his name in 1480-1, when he was appointed Searcher in the Port of London.² The substance of the Patent Roll is as follows :

¹ Vide de hoc antea: folio. 15. b. [On Gifts by the King in charity, &c.]

² The following note is derived from a bundle of Searchers' Accounts for the period:—

[*Ancient Miscellanea*. (Exch. Q. R.) Searchers' Accounts. Bundle 692. J. P. R. 2110.]

1.—6 } London.—Account by John Lyn who was appointed by
Hen. VII } letters patent dated 22 Sept. 1 Hen. VII. Searcher in the
port of London, to wit, from 22 Sept. / to Mich. 6 Hen.
VII., William Dawbeney late Searcher. / membrane.

This Account extending over five years and 8 days gives the sum received as *nil*.

This record states the duties to be—"ad explorandum per se in propria persona sua, et non per substitutum, omnes naves et batellas extra regnum Anglie transeuntes, et ad idem regnum venientes in portibus et locis predictis [*i. e.* in portu Civitatis Londonie], et ad scrutinium faciendum de omnibus navibus et batellis hujusmodi, et de personis de quibus sinistra suspicio haberi poterit, quod lane, pelles lanute, coria, panni, aut mercimonia custumabilia non cokettata nec custumata in eisdem navibus, aut aurum vel argentum in pecunia numerata, aut masa vel plata seu focalia carcata seu posita fuerunt; vel si aliquae persone bullas litteras instrumenta vel processus vel aliqua alia Regi vel suditis Regis prejudicialia infra vel extra regnum Regis predictum, detuleri contra proclamaciones et inhibiciones ex parte Regis inde factas, Habendum et occupandum officium predictum quamdiu Regi placuerit, una cum medietate forisfacture predictae."

9 Novr, 20 Edw. IV, 1480. Memb. 21. Appointment of Wm. Daubeney as Searcher in the Port of London & other places adjoining the same, with the usual fees & emoluments, & also the half of all forfeit, was seized to the King's use. His substitute or substitutes may act for him.

About the same time in a "Roll of Accounts, Michaelmas, 20 Edw. IV," there is an entry that John Barker of London, Goldsmith, had received 100*l* from *William Daubeney* in part payment of 80 butts of malmsey purchased by him for the use of the King's army.¹

In 1483-4 he was re-appointed to the office of Searcher of the Port to Richard III. In the Patent Roll his previous appointment to the same office under Edward V. is referred to, and he is further described as Clerk of the Jewels. In the Calr. of the Patent Rolls, Ric. III. Appx. to 9th Report of Deputy Keeper of Records, p. 34, the following particulars relating to Sir W. Daubeney are given :

1 Ric. III., p. 2, 1483-4. Membrane 20 (4) 16 Dec. Appointment of *William Daubeney*, clerk of the jewels, as searcher in the port of London, with a grant of half of all the forfeitures, in as full a manner as William Merston, esq. enjoyed the same : which office the said *William Daubeney* fills by virtue of a patent of Edward V. the bastard [entry 39], *ib.* p. 39, Membrane 7 (19).

11 Mar. Release to *William Daubeney* (or Dabeney), searcher in the port of London, of all arrears of accounts, &c. to 6 March last [entry 133].

ib. p. 42, Membrane 2 (24).

8 April. Appointment of John Wode, knt, Treasurer of England, Robert Brakenbury, Constable of the Tower of London, Master William Lacy, Master *William Dawbney*, and Master *Robert Rydon*, as Commissaries General in the office of the Admiralty in England. . .

ib. p. 67, Memb. 17 (9). 1 Ric. III, p. 4, 1483-4.

24 April. Grant to William Dawbney, clerk of the jewels to Edward IV., of an annuity of 10*l*. out of a farm in Watford (Northampton), (2) by the hands of Eustace of Burneby and Matill his wife, to hold the same until the gift, for life, of an office of 20*l* yearly value ; further grant in survivorship to the

¹ Exchequer Issue Roll, Hen. III. to Edw. VI, ed. F. Devon, Appendix, p. 500.

said *William Dawbeney* and Joan his wife of an annuity of 20 marks, the former patents of 22 June, 21 Edw. IV. (p. 2, m. 12), and 1 May,¹ 21 Edw. IV. (p. 1, m. 6), granting to them the said annuities, having been surrendered.

An order under the Privy Seal of Henry VII. in 1485 to the Treasurer and Chamberlaine of his Exchequer orders them to allow to his "beloved cousin John, arl of Oxenford," the sums of 100 marks and 100£ out of his purchase-money of 800 marks for the manors of the late Wm. Alyngton during his son's minority, and the marriage of this son: This, because the Earl had paid 100 marks to Rich. Gardyner, alderman of London, "for so moche money by the said Richard Gardyner late lent unto Richard, duc of Gloucester, late, in dede and not of righte, kind of England, upon pledge of a salt of gold with a cover. . . the which salt . . . was delivered unto the said Richard Gardynere by one, *William Daubeney, knight, keeper of the juelx with the foresaid pretended king* . . . and also the summe of c. li. parcell of xxiiij^o. li by the said late pretended king borrowed of the maire and aldermen of our said citie of London . . . and for suertie and contentaciom of the said xxiiij^o. li. the said late pretended king laide in plege to the said maire and aldermen a coronalle gold garnished with many other grete and riche juelx, as by a bille endented betwix the said maire and aldremen, on that one partie, and the foresaid William Daubeney, then keper of juelx of the said pretended king on that othre partie thero made, more plainly doth appere.²

In Sept. 1484 we find the following orders: "Parcelles of clothing [&c.] to be delivered by the said bishop to the said erle [of Desmond]. . . . Item, a nother lettre direct to Mr. *William Dawbeney*, clerk of the kinges juelles, to delivere unto the said bisshop for the said erle of Dissemound, a coler of gold of xx^{ti} oz., xxx^{ti} li.—Letters and Papers t. Rich. III. & Hen. VI, ed. Gairdner, Rolls Series, 1861, p. 713.

There is no William Daubeney's will of Caxton's time at the Probate Office, but the following items culled from various sources appear to refer to Caxton's friend, and his family:

Dame Joan Dawbeny, wife of Sir Wm. Dawbeny, was buried at the Augustine Friars Church, Broadstreet Ward, London, [no date given].³ John, son and heir of Sir Giles Dawbeny, is buried in the same church.

¹ 1 March: in the patent roll of 21 Edw. IV.

² *Memorials Illustrative of the Reign of Henry VII*, p. 214. (Rolls Series.)

³ Stowe's *Survey of London*, 1633, p. 186, col. 2.

Sir Wm. Stanley, William Dawbeney late of London, gentleman, & others were attainted of treason for rebelling against Henry VII. Act of Attainder in the *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. 6, p. 503.

Mr. Walter Rye says that this may be the same man as Sir William, because, in an official document like the above, the title of Knight conferred by the usurper, Rich. III, would probably not be acknowledged. (But compare the order under the Privy Seal in 1485, on the preceding page.)

Mr. Rye also thinks our Wm. D. was connected with the Norfolk Dawbeney. In Blomfield's *Norfolk*, Wm. Dawbeney, of North Burlingham, after 1428 bought a property which his grandson Thomas sold in 1528.

The Series of English Charlemagne Romances will be completed by the issue next year of the romances of *Roland and Vernagu* and *Sir Otuel*, from the Auchinleck MS., and the curious poem of *Rauf Coilgear* from the unique printed copy.

SIDNEY J. HERRTAGE.

Mill Hill, N.W., October 1881.

paynymys, and^t that was by the ayde of fyerabras, which
for loue of Charles dyd^t fyght, and^t made grete dys-
comfyture of the sarasyns. for there he put to deth

4 Tempeste, and^t the olde Rubyon, and^t moo than fyfty
other of these mastyns mysereauntes. & he there bare
hym in suche wyse that there was not one persone that
durst come tofore hym to resyste hym.

Fierabras slays
more than 50
Saracens.

8 ¶ How the peres of Fraunce whyche were in
the toure came oute whan they sawe the
hoost, & how thadmyral was taken &
holden prysonner : capitulo xiiij

12 **T**He paynymys & frensshe men, alwaye perseuer-
yng in mortal bataylle, coude not make thende,
eche one of other, For the multytude of the pay-
nymys was so grete that they myzt not be dyscomfyted.

16 Whan ¹the barons that were in the tour sawe the fayt,
& that they that kepte the toure were goon to the
socours and^t crye of thadmyral, they sprange out, & eche
took an hors of them þat were dede, which ranne at al

The French
knights, seeing
the battle, sally
out, and seizing
each a stray
horse, (5533)

20 aduenture ; and eche also took his swerde in his hond,
& sodeynly cam vpon the sarasyns for to passe thurgh
them to the frensshe hoost, & made so grete bruyt that
the moost hardyest of the paynymys gaf them waye, &

charge the Sara-
cens, and force
their way through
them, (5542)

24 lete them passe, and^t in espeeual rolland, for where he
smote with durandal, cam neuer after tofore hym. & at
thys departyng^t was derly recomanded guy of bourgoyn
of florypes, for she had fere of hym. Neuertheles, whan

28 they were assembled^t wyth the other, wythoute letyng
them to be knowen, went vpon the sarasyns, & helde
them soo short that anone they slewe them in suche wyse
þat the other put them to flyght : for there was neuer

scatteryng them
like larks before
the hawk, (5550)

32 larke fledde more ferfully tofore þ^e sperhawke than the
sarasyns fledde tofore rolland. Thadmyral knewe wel

¹ k ij, col. 2.

hys destructyon by the comyngⁱ of the peres that were
in þ^e toure, & cryed^t wyth an h[y]e voys : “mahon, my
god, to whome I haue gyuen my self, and^t haue doon to
so moche honour, thou hast forgotten¹ me ! Remembre 4
me now ! ¶ For and euer I may gete the, I shal bete the
bothe flankes,² hede & vysage, and^t also put out thyn eyen,
fals recreaunt god^t that thou art.” he thus sayengⁱ, he
was so pursyewed^t and smyton that he fyl down vnder 8
his hors, and was taken, and^t not slayn, at the request of
hys sone fyerabras, to thende that he shold be aduysed^t
to byleue in Ihesu cryst, & in the holy Trynyte, &
bycome crysten, & al his contreye. Thenne the bataylle 12
took an ende ; and^t he that wold^t not be conuerted^t was
incontynent put to deth. Somme fledde, and somme
were taken. Thenne after thys the Frensshe men
wente & vnarmed them, & Charles sawe there hys 16
barons whom he desyred so moche to see, & in especial
his neuew rolland, & Olyuer, whom he loued so moche,
& were so gretly valyaunt. It can not be sayd^t ne
expressed^t the Ioye that was emonge them ; & the con- 20
solacyon & reioycyngⁱ of kyngⁱ charles was Inestymable.
Thenne they recounted alle thynges what were happend^t
to them, & of theyr daungers and^t Ieopardyes whiche
they had^t escaped^t, & sorowes & lamentacions that they 24
had endured^t, wherfore Charles and^t many other wept for
pyte. And^t thys endured^t many dayes, there where as
the hurt men & seek were heeled^t, & they that were
hole passed theyr tyme in deduyte, tryumphe, and^t 28
Ioye.

³¶ How ballant, thadmyrall, for ony admony-
cyon that was shewed^t to hym, wold not
be baptysed, and how after, guy of bour- 32
goyn espoused florypes, & was crowned

¹ orig. forygoten.² k ij, back.³ k ij, back, col. 2.

kyng, and she quene of that contreye :
capitulo XV

4 **W**Han charles had al appeased, he took ballant Charles sends for Balan, (5719)
the admyral tofore hys noblesse, & sayd to
hym in this maner: "ballant, al creatures
resonable owen to gyue synguler honour & pertyculer
loue to hym that hath gyuen to them beyng^t, knowleche,
8 & lyf, & it is wel requesyte & nedeful that he haue
honour and^t reuerence that hath made heuen and erthe,
& al that therein enhabyteth. Wherfore by good ryght
he is superyour and abouen al; And^t a grete abusyon and, declaring the evil and folly of idolatry,
12 is comprysed^t in hym which gyueth fayth and^t hope
in that whyche he hath made wyth hys hondes, & of
mater dede, Insensyble, and^t that hath neyther reson
ne soule, as thy goddes dyabolyke, whyche may not
16 ne can gyue consolacyon to theyr subgettes. Wher-
fore I warne the for the helthe of thy soule, and^t for the calls on him to forsake it,
preseruyng^t of thy body & of thy goodes, that thou
take awaye alle these Iniquytees and^t peruerse affectyons,
20 & byleue in the holy Trynyte, fader, sone, ¹and^t holy and to believe in God, (5721)
ghoost, one onely god almyghty; and^t byleue that the
sone of god^t, for to repayre thoffence of our formest fader
adam, descended^t in to thys world^t, and took humanyte
24 in the wombe of the blessed^t vyrgyn marie, whyche was
al pure and^t wythoute spotte. And^t byleue in the and the articles of the Christian faith.
artycles of the fayth, and^t obeye and kepe hys comande-
mentes, which he hath gyuen to vs for our helth. and^t
28 byleue how he was taken of the Iewes, and^t by enuy He recounts Christ's erucifixion, resurrection, and ascension,
hanged^t on the crosse for to redeme vs fro the paynes
of helle. Byleue hys resurrexyon and ascencyon in hys
body gloryfyed, and the other thynges, as the holy
32 baptesme whyche he hath establysshed^t, wyth the other and says that if he will be converted, nothing shall be taken from him. (5722)
sacramentes. & yf thou wylt thus byleue thou shalt
be saued, & thou shalt neyther lose body ne goodes."

¹ k iij.

Balan swears he
will never forsake
Mahon. (5749)

Charles threatens
him with death.
(5756)

Fierabras inter-
cedes for his
father, who
agrees to be
baptised. (5783)

The font is pre-
pared. (5789)

but Balan spits in
it, and nearly
kills the bishop,
(5809)

who is saved by
Ogier.

Fierabras again
intercedes for
Balan, (5813)

but Floripas urges
Charles to put
him to death at
once. (5819)

Thadmyral answerd that he wold no thyng do so, and
sware that for deth ne for lyf he wold not leue
Mahon. Themperour holdyng a naked swerd, sayd to
hym, that yf he forsoke not Mahon he shold do put 4
hym to deth. Fyerabras, seyng thys, kneled down to
herthe, & prayed hys fader to do as the emperour had
sayd. Thadmyral fered the deth, & sayd that he was
contente that the fonte shold be blessed. Charles was 8
glad, and dyd do make redy a fonte wyth ¹ fayr water in
a fayr vessel; and the bysshop wyth other mynystres of
the chyrche dyd halowe the fonte, and made alle redy.
& after, whan thadmyral was vneladde, the bysshop 12
demaunded hym, sayeng: "Syr ballant, forsake ye
mahon, and crye ye mercy to god of heuen for your
trespaces? and byleue ye in Ihesu cryst, the sone of
the vyrgyn marye?" whan thadmyral vnderstode these 16
wordes, al hys body began to tremble. than, in despyte of
Ihesus, he spytte in the fonte, and caught the bysshoop,
& wold haue drowned hym in the fonte, and had
plonged hym therin, ne had not Ogier haue been, 20
whyche letted hym, & yet notwythstondyng, he gaf a
grete stroke to thadmyral, that the blood came oute of
hys mouthe habondantly. Of thys were al abasshed
that were present; and thenne the kyng sayd to 24
Fyerabras: "ye be my specyal frende, Ye see that your
fader wyl neuer be crystened, And also the oultrage that
he hath doon to the fonte, it can not be excused but
that he must be dede and dysmembred." 28

¶ Fyerabras requyred hym yet of a lytel pacyence,
and yf he wold not amende hym, that thenne he shold
doo hys wylle.

¶ Florypes, the doughter of the Admyrall, seeyng 32
thys, sayd:

¶ "O Syr Emperour, wherfore ²delaye ye so moche
to put thys deuyl to deth? I reche not though

¹ k iij, col. 2.

² k iij, back.

he be put to deth, so that I onely may haue guye
of bourgoyne to myn husbond, whom I haue so moche
desyred." Fyerabras answerd: "fayr suster, ye haue
4 grete wronge. For I ensure you, and swere by god
whiche hath made me, that I wold that I had lost
two of my membres, on the condycyon that he were a
good cristen man, & were baptysed and byleued in
8 Ihesu Cryst. ye wote wel that he is our fader whiche
hath engendred vs; we ought to honour hym, and to
loue hys helth. ye are wel obstynat whan ye haue of
hym noo pyte." And after in wepyng sayd to his
12 fader: "O moost dyer fader; I praye you to be better
aduysed, and byleue in hym that hath fourmed you
to hys ymage, whiche is Ihesus, god souerayn, lyke as
themperour hath sayd; and leue mahon, which hath
16 neither wytte ne reason, ne noo thyng¹ is but gold &
stones, wherof he is composed. yf ye thus do, ye shal
do to vs grete Ioye, & of your enemyes ye shal make
frendes."

Fierabras re-
proves her for her
unfilial conduct,
(5823)

and implores his
father to consent
to be a Christian.
(5823)

20 Ballant ansuerd: "fool & glouton that thou art,
speke nomore to me therof, thou art al oute of reson!
I shal neuer byleue in hym that deyed V. C. yere agoon,
& acursed be he that putteth in hys byleue that he is
24 aysen fro deth¹ to lyf. by mahon, my god, yf I were
on my hors back, or I were taken, I shold angre charles,
that fool." whan fyerabras had al vnderstonden hym,
he said to charles that he shold do wyth hym hys
28 playsyr, "For by good ryght he ought to deye." Anon
themperour demanded who wold slee ballant, the vn-
mesurable felon. Thenne Ogier was present which
hated hym in his hert, & forthwyth he smote of hys
32 heed, & Fyerabras pardoned hym gladly. Thenne
after this, florypes sayd to Rolland that he shold
accomplysse his promesses by-twene fyr and guy of
bourgoyne. rolland ansuerd: "ye say trouth," and

Balan calls him a
fool, and declares
he will never do
so. (5843)

Charles asks who
will kill the
Sowdan. (5859)

Ogier volunteers,
and smites off his
head. (5865)

¹ k iij, back, col. 2.

Roland reminds
Guy of his promise
to marry Floripas.
(5871)

Guy says he is
quite ready. (5875)

Floripas is
stripped to be
baptised. (5879)

All are struck by
her exceeding
beauty,

and especially
Charles. (5889)

She is baptised,

but her name is
not changed.
Guy and Floripas
are married,

and crowned king
and queen of
Spain. (5905)

after sayd to guye: ¶ “Syr, ye remembre wel what
wordes and louc hath been bytwene you & the
curtoys Florypes: kepe your trouth and promesse to
hyr.” Guy ansuerd that he was redy to do al that 4
themperour wold haue hym to doo. Charles was
contente. Thenne anone afore theym alle she was
despoyled, and vnclad hyr for to be baptyse. She
beyng there al naked, shewed hyr beaute, whyche was 8
ryght whyte and wel forme, so playsaunt and amerouse
for the formosyte of hyr persone, that euery man
merueylled. ¶ For she had hyr eyen as clere as two
sterres, a fayre forhede and large, hyr nose ryght wel 12
standyng in ¹the myddes of the vysage; hyr chekes
were reed & whyt medled, hyr browes compaced as it
had been a lytel shadowe to the colour of the vysage;
hyr heyr shynyng as golde, & that in soo good an ordre 16
accumyled that it henge bynthe hyr ²knees; hyr mouth
was wel composed with an attemperat roundenes, a
smal longe necke, and hyr sholdres fayr & wel syttyng,
& ij pappes tofore, smale, rounde, & somewhat enhaunced 20
lyke ij rounde apples. And so wel was she made, and
so amerouse, that she smote the hertes of many, and
enflammed theyr entencyon wyth concupyscence, and
specyally of charles the Emperour, how wel that he was 24
auncyen & olde; and in the fonte whyche was ordeyned
for the Admyral hyr fader, she was baptyse. And
charles & Duc thyery of ardayne were her godfaders,
wythout chaunchyng hyr name. And anone after, whan 28
she was honourably cladde, the bysshop wedded them,
& after, themperour comanded to brynge forth the crowne
of ballant, and crowned wyth-al guy of bourgoyn and
Florypes. And the bysshop sacred and blessed them. 32
And so tho said guy was kyng of that contreye, & gaf
a partye to Fyerabras, by condycion, that yf Fyerabras
wold haue it, he shold holde it of guye, and all ³that

¹ k iij.

² orig. knees.

³ k iij, col. 2.

¹euer guye shold^t haue, he shold^t holde it of charles.

After thys, the feest of the weddyng^t and^t espousaylles The wedding festivities last 8 days. (5913)
endured^t viij dayes. And charles abode there two

4 monethes and^t two dayes, tyl that the contreye was wel assured^t.

¶ How Florypes delyuerd the reliques to themperour, and how they were proued'

8 by myracle, & of the retournyng' of Charles, and of the ende of thys book.

[capitulo xvj]

12 Charles dyd suche dylygence in aygremore and^t in the contreye adiacent, that he that wold^t not be baptysed was put to deth, and^t so serched^t oueral.

And^t on a sonday after masse he sente for florypes, and^t

16 sayd^t to hyr: "fayr doughter, ye knowe how I haue crowned^t you and^t maad^t you quene of thys contree. I haue Charles reminds Floripas of all he had done for her, (5923)

accomplysshed^t your desyre as to guye of bourgoyn, your husbond^t, And^t more ouer ye be baptysed^t, and in waye of sauacyon, and ye haue one of the valyauntest

20 body that is from hens in to Affryque. ¶ And^t he and^t fyerabras your broder shal haue thys regyon, And^t I shal leue with hym xx M of my subgetes, to the ende that the paynims be alwaye in drede; but ye

24 haue not yet shewed ²to me nothyng^t of the holy relyques that ye kepe." Florypes answerd^t: "Syr and calls on her to produce the sacred relics. (5931)

emperour, they shal be redy whan it pleseth you," and thenne she brouzt forth the chest in whyche they were

28 honestly. Floripas brings him the coffer containing them, (5936)

¶ Themperour kneled^t down on bothe hys knees, and^t enclyned bothe wyth hert & body, and bad the bysshop to opene it, & shewe them, and so he dyd^t. And fyrst

32 he shewed^t the precyous crowne with whyche Ihesu Cryst was crowned^t wyth, whyche was of prykyng

which Turpin reverently opens.

¹ orig. ener.

² k iiij, back.

The bishop takes
out the holy
crown of thorns,
(5950)

which remains
unsupported in
the air,

emitting a delight-
ful odour. (5951)

The other relics
are proved in the
same way.

Charles thanks
God for his
mercies to him.

Turpin blesses the
army with relics,
and replaces them
in the coffer.

Charles's glove, in
which is a small
piece of relic,

thornes & of Ionques of the see. and wyth grete deuocyon it was shewed & adoured. And many there wepte & wayled the deth of our lord Ihesu Cryst, and were in grete deuocyon & contemplacyon. The bysshop, 4 which was deuoute & wyse, wold preue it, And lyfte it vp on hye in the ayer, & wythdrewe hys hond, and the crowne abode by itself in the ayer. & thenne the bysshop certefyed to the ¹peple that was present, that 8 it was the crowne of Ihesu cryst, which he had on his hede in the tyme of his passyon. Thenne euery man honoured it deuoutely; & it had soo grete an odour that eueryche meruaylled. and after, the bysshop took 12 the naylles by whyche god had hys handes² & feet perced, and preued them as he had proued the crowne tofore, and semblably they abode ³in the ayer myraculously. And Charles, seyng al this, thanked humbly 16 God in sayeng: ¶ “O lord god eternal, whyche hast gyuen to me grace that I haue surmounted myn enemyes Infydels, and hast put & sette me in the waye, and gyuen conduyte to fynde your relyques whyche I 20 haue so longe desyred, I humbly rendre and gyue to you thanks and praysynge. For now my contrey may wel say that it shal be perpetuel honour to hit to possede and haue thys precious tresour, whan it shal be 24 conteyned therin.” The bysshop blessyd alle the people there in makynge the sygne of the crosse with the said relyques, & after he sette them deuoutely ageyn in their places. And the emperour dyd do sette them 28 on a ryche cloth of golde deuoutely. And whan they were theron, the remenaunt that abode of them as smale pyeces, he took them deuoutely and put them in hys gloue; and after, he beyng in purpoos to retorne in to 32 hys contreye, he threwe the gloue to a knyght, but the knyght took none hede & took it not; & whan Charles was a litel withdrawnen he took hede of hys gloue, &

¹ orig. peyle. ² orig. haudes. ³ k iij, back, col. 2.

retorned^d and^d sawe hys gloue,—in whyche the said smale
 pyeces of the sayd^d relyques were,—abode hangyng^t in remains miracul-
ously suspended
in the air
 thayer without susteynyng of ony thyng. Thenne
 4 ¹was this myracle seen euidently, and^d al thys was
 shewed to the peple, For it abode in that maner whyles
 they myght haue goon half a leghe. And by this they for an hour. (6002)
 were al reconfermed^d to say that there was none abusyon
 8 in byleuyng^t & adouryng the sayd^d relyques. And^d these
 thynges tofore writon in this second book ben vnder-
 stonden in the best partye & sygnyfycacion that I can
 or wold^d say, And^d I haue not sayd^d ony thyng but that
 12 I haue been wel enformed^d by writyng^t. And as for the
 book ensuyng, it shal make mencion of somme bataylles,
 and^d of the ende of the barons of fraunce, of whome I
 haue tofore spoken al alonge.

16 ¶ Here begynneth the iij book, whyche con- The contents of
the third book.
 teyneth two partyes, by the chapytres
 folowyng declared^t.

20 ¶ The fyrst partye of the thyrd book con-
 teyneth xiiij chapytres, and speketh of the
 warres made in spayne, and^t of two mer-
 uayllous geauntes.

24 ¶ How Saynt Iames appyered^t to Charles,
 and how, by the moyen and^t the conduyte
 of the sterres, he went in to galyce, &
 what cytees he subdued : ca. j

28 ²C Charles, the noble Emperour, after he had^d taken
 moche payne for to mayntene the name of god^d Charles wishes
after all his
labours to rest
from fighting,
 for tenhaunce the crysten fayth, and to brynge al
 the world^d in one trewe fayth and^d byleue, & that he
 had^d goten many contrees, he purposed neuer more to

¹ k v.² k v, col 2.

and to devote
himself to
religion;

but in a vision he
sees a line of
stars,

pointing to
Galicia.

A man appears to
him,

who declares he
is St. James,
the Apostle of
Galicia,

and reproaches
him for not
recovering that
country from the
Saracens,

fyght ne to make bataylle, but to reste & lede forth a
contemplatyf lyf, in thankynge his maker of þ^e grace
that he had gyuen to hym in surmountynge his enemyes.
Neuertheles on a nyght it happed hym that he byhelde 4
the heuen, & sawe a quantyte of sterres in ordre tendynge
alle the nyght one waye and one path. And they
began at the see of fryselond in passynge bytwene
alemayn and ytalye, bytwene Fraunce and guyanne, 8
And passed ryght the sayde sterres by gascoyne, bascle,
Nauarre, and espayne, whyche contrees he had by hys
puyssaunce and contynuel payne conquerd and maað
crysten. And after, the ende of the sayde sterres thus 12
goynge in ordre, cam vnto galyce, where-as the body of
the holy appostle was, he nat knowynge the propre
place. Euery nyght charles byhelde the waye of the
sayde sterres, and thought moche contynuelly what thys 16
myght be, & that it was not wythoute cause. ¶ In
one nyght emonge the other that ¹charles thought on
thys waye, a man appyered to hym in vysyon, whyche
was so fayr, so playsaunte, and so shynyng, that it was 20
meruaylle; whyche sayde to hym: "what doost thou,
my fayre sone?" Charles, beyng al rauysshed, answerd:
"who arte thou, fayr syr?" That other answerd: "I
am Iames, the appostle of Ihesu Cryst, the sone of 24
Zebedee, and propre broder of saynt Iohan the euan-
gelyst, & am he whom god chaas to preche the crysten
fayth and hys doctryne in the londe of galyce and of
galylee, by hys holy grace, and he whom herode dyd 28
put to deth by swerde; and my body abydeþ emonge
the sarasyns, whyche haue entreated it vylaynsly, &
lyeth in a place whyche is not knowen. But I mer-
ueylle that thou hast not conquerd my londe, Seen and 32
consyderyd that thou hast conquerd so many regyones,
townes, & cytees in the world. wherfore I do the to
wete, that lyke as god hath chosen the, and made the

¹ k v, back.

superyor in worldly puyssaunce aboue al other kynges
 & worldly prynces, in lyke wyse emong al them that
 lyuen thou art chosen of god^l, after the conduyte of
 4 the sterres, to delyuer my londe fro the hande of the
 mescreaunt sarasyns and^l enemyes of crystendom. ¶ And^l
 to thende that thou sholdest knowe in to what ¹place
 thou sholdest goo, thou hast seen on the heuen the
 8 sterres by dyuyne magnyfycence. And^l for to obteyne
 the more Ioye & gretter glorie in heuen, by haultayn
 and grete puyssaunce, thou shalt surmounte thyn ene-
 myes, & in that same place thou sha[^l]t make and^l doo
 12 edefye a chyrche in my name, to the whiche shal come
 the crysten peple of al regyons, for to gete helthe &
 pardon of their synnes. After that thou shalt haue
 vysited my sepulture, and^l haue made the waye sure, and^l
 16 ordeyned crysten men for to kepe and^l conserue the
 place, it shal be a memoyre perpetuell." Thus in thys
 maner appyered^l thre tymes saynt Iames to the emperour
 Charles. After these vysyons and^l certyfycacyons of
 20 god^l, he called^l and^l assembled^l hys subgettes, whome he
 dyd do put a grete multytude in good^l poynte, & after
 took hys waye & drewe toward the contre where the
 sterres had^l shewed the waye aforesayd^l, and came fyrst
 24 in to spayne : and^l the fyrst cyte that was rebelle to hym
 was panpylonne, whyche was ryght stronge of murayl
 and^l towres, & garnysshed^l wyth sarasyns. and^l he
 abode tofore it thre monethes, or he coude fynde maner
 28 to confounde it. Thenne Charles knewe not what to
 do, but to praye god and saynt Iames, for whom he
 went, ²that in the vertu of hys name he myght take
 that cyte, and^l sayd in thys manere : "Fayr lord god^l,
 32 my maker, helpe me that am comen in to thys contrec
 for to enhaunce the crysten fayth, for to establysshe
 and^l mayntene thyn holy name. And^l also thou holy
 saynt Iames, by the reuelacyon of whome I am in thys

as God wishes
him.

He promises
him success,
and bids him raise
a church to his
name,

as a perpetual
memorial.

After this vision
had appeared
thrice,

Charles starts
with his army for
Galicia.

He besieges Pam-
peluna in vain for
three months,

and then invokes
in prayer the help
of St. James.

¹ k v, back, col. 2.

² k vj.

Tourneye, I requyre the that I may subdewe thys cytee, & entre therin, for to shewe the mysbyleuyng^r peple the cause of theyr errour, to thende that this begynnyng may the better determyne the ende of myn entencyon." 4

Immediately after his prayer the walls of the city fall down.

Assone as Charles had^t fynysshed^t his oryson, the walles of the cyte, whyche were of marble merucillously strong, ouerthrew to the erthe, & fyl alle in pyeces; and^t after, charles and his hoost entred^t in to the cyte; 8 & he that wold^t be baptysed^t & byleue in god wythoute fyctyon, was saued^t and put a-parte, and who sayd^t the contrarye, was forthwyth put to deth. Al the people of that contre, whan they knewe of these tydynges & 12 meruayllous operacyons of this cyte, torned^t in to Ruynes at the symple postulacyon of charles, without contradyc^tyon came and^t yeldest^t them to the mercy of kyng^t charles. And^t thus many were baptysed^t, and ch^ryches 16 were ordeyned^t, and^t al the contreye redu^tced to certeyn trybute vnder the fydelyte of the emperour charles, and^t brought theyr trybutes fro the cytees wyth-oute any other gaynsayeng in sygne of seynourye. 20

All the country yields to Charles, who causes the people to be baptised, and builds churches.

¶ Of the cytees gotten in espayne by charles, & how somme were by hym destroyed'.
[capitulo ij.]

Charles arrives at the tomb of St. James,

AFter that charles had^t the domynacyon quasi in al 24 espayne, he came to the sepulture of Saynt Iames, where he dyd^t hys deuocyon, and^t made deuoutely hys prayers; & after came to a place in p^e lond whych was so ferre, that he myght goo no ferther, and^t there fyxed^t 28 & pyght hys spere, and that place was called^t petronium; & thanked^t god and saynt Iames, that by theyr suffraunce he was comen so ferre wythoute any contradyc^tyon surely vnto suche place that he myght passe 32 no ferther. And^t in that londe who that wold^t byleue

at a place called Petronium.

¹ k vj, col. 2.

in god, tharchebysshop Turpyn baptysed^t them; & who
 that wold not, he was slayn, or put in pryson. And after
 Charles wente from one see to that other, and thenne he
 4 gate in galyce xiiij cytees, emonge whome compostelle
 was thenne the leste. In espayne he had^t xvj grete
 townes & stronge, emonge whome ¹was onsea, in which
 were wont to be x stronge toures, & a toun named^t
 8 petrosse, in whyche was made the fynest syluer that
 had thenne cours. Also another cyte named^t attentyua,
 where as the body of saynt Torquete rested^t, whyche was
 dysciple of saynt Iames, and^t there vpon the sepulture
 12 was an olyue tree, [whyche dyd] florysshe & bere rype
 fruyt a certayn day of may euery yere withoute fayllyng.

He captures 13
 cities in Galicia,
 and 16 in Spain,

Alle the contreye of spayne that tyme was subgette
 to charles, That is to wete, the londe of alandaluf, the
 16 londe of perdoures, the londe of castellans, the londe of
 maures, The londe of portyngale, the londe of sarasyns,
 the londe of nauarre, the londe of Alemans, The londe
 of byscoys, the londe of bascles, the londe of palargyens,
 20 and^t somme of theyr cytees taken by warre, subtyl and^t
 mortal, And^t somme wythoute warre. he coude not
 wyne the grete towne of Lucerne, tyl at the laste he
 layed^t syege tofore it by the space of foure monethes.
 24 and^t it stode in a grene valeye. And after, whan he saw
 that they wold not yelde them, & that he coude not
 wyne them, he made hys prayer vnto god^t, and^t to
 saynt Iames, that he myght be vycorious, seen that he
 28 had^t nomore to termyne in that contreye, but that cyte
 onely. hys oryson was herde, soo that ²the walles fyl
 down to the erthe, and^t was put to destructyon in suche
 wyse, þat neuer man dwelled therin after, and^t after it
 32 sanke, and^t therin was an abysme or swolowe of water,
 In whyche were founden after, fysshes alle blacke.
 Emonge the other cytees that he took, there were iiij
 that dyd^t hym moche payne, or he myght gete them, &

the whole of
 which was subject
 to him.

He besieges
 Lucerne for 4
 months,

but in vain,

and then prays to
 St. James,

when the walls
 fall down, and
 the city is taken,

and turned into a
 lake containing
 black fishes.

¹ k vj, back.

² k vj, back, col. 2.

therefore he gaf them the maladyctyon of god, and they were cursed, in suche wyse that vnto thys day there is in them none habytacion; & the sayd cytees been named lucerne, ventose, caperce, & adame. 4

¶ Of the grete ydole that was in a cyte, whyche coude not be smyton down, and of the condycyons and' sygnes therof: ca. iij 8

Charles destroys
all the idols;

but at Salancadys
was a great idol,

kept so by devils
that none could
destroy it,

and which no
Christian dare
approach.

It stood on a
large stone,
richly carved,

WHan Charles had doon in spayne & other places, wyth the Inhabytauntes of it at hys wylle, Alle thydolles and other symylacres that he fonde, he dyd do destroye and put to confusyon. But in the londe of 12 Alandaluf, in a cyte called Salancadys, in arabyque, was¹ the place of a grete god, as the sarasyns sayd. That ydolle was made of the honde of Machomme in the tyme that he lyued, & was named Mahomme² in 16 thonour of hym: and by arte magyke and dyabolyke he closed therin a legyon of deuylls, for to kepe it and make sygnes for to abuse the peple. and thys ydolle was kepte so by deuylls, that noo persone lyuyng coude by 20 strengthe destroye it, ne put it down. In suche wyse that yf ony crysten man came nyghe for to see it, or to coniure it, or to destroye, Assone as he began to coniure and preche, anon he was perysshed & destroyed. And 24 the sarasyns that came for to preche, adoure, make sacrefyse, or doo obeyssaunce therto, were wythout peryl; and yf by aduenture, a byrde fleyng came & rested vpon it, Incontynent it was deed. The stone 28 vpon whyche thydolle was sette was meruayllously made. It was a stone of the see, wrought of sarasyns, and grauen subtylly of grete and ryche facyon, the whyche was enhaunced vptryght, not without grete 32 crafte & connyng. toward the erth it was meruayllously

¹ *orig.* and was.

² k vij.

grete, & alway vpward it was lasse ; and that stone was
 so hye as a crowe myght flee : vpon whyche stone was
 thydolle sette, whyche was of fyn yuorye, after thas- and was of fine
 ivory,
 4 semblaunce of a man stondyng vpryght on his feet, &
 had hys face turned to the south, & helde in his ryght and held in his
 hand a key,
 honde a grete keye, & the sarasyns were certefyed ¹for
 trouthe that whan a kyng of fraunce shold be borne,
 8 & in strengthe to subdue the contreye of spayne, and
 brynge it in to crysten fayth, the ymage shold lete falle which was to fall
 when a king
 should come to
 subdue the
 country.
 the keye, whych shold be a sygne pat the kyng of
 fraunce shold conquere them. So thenne in the tyme
 12 that the noble kyng charles regned in spayne, for to
 brynge it to the crysten faith, the ydolle lete the keye
 falle down to the grounde. And whan the sarasyns On the approach
 of Charles the
 key falls.
 sawe that, They hydde theyr tresours, as golde, syluer,
 16 and precyous stooness, in therth, by cause the crysten
 men shold no thyng fynde therof, & they al wente in
 to another regyon, and durst not abyde the comyng of
 the kyng.

20 ¶ Of the chyrche of saynt Iames in galyce,
 and' of dyuers other whyche Kyng' Charles
 founded : capitulo iiij

24 **C**harles beyng in galyce had Innumerable quantyte Charles, having
 an immense
 quantity of gold
 and silver,
 of gold, of syluer, and of precyous stones, of many
 kynges, prynces, and other lordes, and of trybutes of
 cytees that was gyuen to hym as lord.

¶ Also he had moche of the tresour that he conquerd
 28 of the townes and contreyes of Spayne ²aforesayd.
 Thenne he, seyng the grete habundaunce of good, dyd
 do compose and make a chirche of Saynt Iames, in the builds a church
 to St. James,
 place where-as he had founde the body of hym. and
 32 he abode there the space of thre yere wythout departyng,
 and in that same place he ordeyned a bysshop, and and ordains a
 bishop

¹ k vij, col. 2.² k vij, back.

and three canons.

He endows the church,

and supplies vestments and ornaments.

Another church he builds at Acon to Our Lady,

and four to St. James,

besides abbeyes and monasteries.

founded there chanonnes regular, vnder the rule of saynt Ysodore the confessour; & bought & ordeyned for them rentes & trybutes suffycient, and gaf to them synguler seynourye. He furnysshed the chyrche wyth 4 belles, vessellys of golde and syluer, adournements of precyous clothes, & al thynges necessarye & apperteynyng¹ in a chyrche pontyfycal. also of bokes, vestymentes, chalyces, & other holy escriptures. And of 8 the resydue of gold and syluer, that he brought oute of spayne, he dyd doo edefye these chyrches folowyng¹. ¶ Fyrst, at Acon, in almayne, where as he is buryed, he dyd doo make a chirche of our lady; and though it 12 be lytel, yet is it moche rychely made. The chyrche of Saynt Iames in the toun of vyterbe; also the chyrche of saynt Iames in the cytee of Tholouse: The chyrche of Saynt Iames in gascoyne; also the chirche of saynt 16 Iames in parys, bytwene the sayne & the mounte of martres. & aboue the chyrches aforesayd, he founded, rented, & releued many & dyuers chyrches, monasteryes, & other abbeyes in the world, in many and dyuers 20 places.

¶ How, after that Aygolant the geaunt had taken spayne & put to deth the crysten people, Charles recouerd' it, and' other 24 maters: capitulo v

After Charles's return to France,

Aigolant, an African giant, reconquers Spain,

and puts the Christians to death.

After that charles was retorned in to Fraunce, a kyng¹ sarasyn of affryque, named aygolant, wyth grete puyssaunce came in to spayne, and remysed it in 28 hys subgectyon. And the crysten which charles had left there, as many as he myght gete, he put to deth, and the other fledde. And in shorte tyme the tydynges came vnto kyng Charles, wherof he was moche abasshed 32 & angry, bycause it was shewed to hym so pyetously.

¹ k vij, back, col. 2.

wherefore Incontynent he assembled a grete hoost, & wyth a grete multytude of fyghtyng men he went thyder wythout taryeng. And he made the conduytour
4 of them al Myllon of angleres, the fader of Rolland. & they cessed not tyl that they had tydynges where Aygolant the geaunt was, whyche had doon thys feat. whan charles knewe where Aygolant was lodged, ¹and
8 semblably aygolant knewe where Charles was, Anone the geaunt sente to charles that he wold delyuer bataylle suche as he wold. That is to wete that Charles shold sende to hym xx of hys men to fyght ageynst xx of hys
12 sarasyns, or xl ayenst xl, or an C ayenst C, or a thousand ayenst a thousand, or two men ayenst two, or one man ayenst one man onely. kyng Charles, seying thenten-
cyon of aygolant, for thonour of noblesse he wold not
16 refuse hys demaunde, but sent to hym an C knyghtes in grete poynte, and the geaunte sente another hondred ayenst the crysten men, but anone the sarasyns were vanquysshed & put to deth, and after were sente by
20 aygolant two hondred sarasyns ayenst two hondred crysten men, whyche Sarasyns were anone wythoute grete resystence put to deth and slayn. Aygolant was not contente, ne wold not leue herby, but sente two
24 thousand sarasyns ayenst ij M crysten men, and whan they were in batayll, many of þ^e sarasyns were slayn, and the other put to flyght for to saue them self. The thyrde day after, Aygolant maad certeyn experyences,
28 and knewe. that yf Charles made warre to hym he shold haue grete losse, and sent to Charles to wete yf he wold make playne warre. Charles ²was contente, and there vpon they made redy theyr peple, and
32 specyally charles, for hys subgettes had grete affectyon to goo to bataylle without ony fere of deth. And also somme of the crysten men, the day tofore the bataylle, dyd do amende and araye theyr harnoys, and sette

Milo, Roland's father, is put in command.

Aigolant challenges any number of Charles's men to fight against an equal number of his.

Charles sends 100 knights,

who slay the 100 Saracens ;

and after 200, who also kill their opponents.

Aigolant sends 2000 Saracens,

but they also are defeated.

Both sides prepare for a general engagement.

¹ k viij.

² k viij, col. 2.

By a miracle it is shown which of the French soldiers should be killed in the battle.

From their spears springs up a great wood.

Milo and 50 knights are slain,

but the Saracens are put to flight.

Reinforcements come to Charles,

whereupon Aigolant flies to Africa.

Charles returns to France,

theyr tentes nygh a ryuer named ceye, and pyght there
 theyr speres, euen in the place where as the bodyes of
 saynt faconde and saynt premytyf rested, where after
 was made a chyrche deuoutely founded, and also a 4
 stronge cyte by the moyen of the sayd Charles, and in
 the place where the speres were pyght, our lord shewed
 grete myracle. For of them that shold deye there and
 be gloryfied marters of god & crowned in heuen, theyr 8
 speres on þ^e morn were founden al grene, floresshed
 and leued, whyche was a precedent sygne that they
 whyche shold deye shold haue the Ioye in heuen.
 ¶ Eche man took his owne, and cutte of the bowes & 12
 leues, wyth whyche the leues were planted and vnder-
 roted, wherof in a lytel whyle after grewe a grete wode,
 whyche stondeth there yet. It was grete meruayle of
 the Ioye that the horses made, whyche dyd theyr 16
 deuoyrs as wel as the men after theyr qualyte, whyche
 was a grete token. Thenne L valyaunt ¹crysten men
 were slayne, And emonge the other was slayne duc
 Myllon, fader to Roulland. Also that same day the 20
 hors of charles was slayn vnder hym, & whan he was a
 fote he maad grete murdre wyth hys swerde Ioyouse,
 and dyd so moche that the sarasyns, dredyng the
 euenyng, fledde & wythdrewe them in to place of 24
 surete. And as it was the wylle of our lord, the next
 day after came to Charles in to his helpe iiij marquyse
 of ytalye, accompanied wyth iiij M stronge fyghtyng
 men & chosen. wherfore Aygolant, assone as he knewe 28
 of theyr comyng, he fled and wythdrewe hym ouer the
 see toward hys contree. but they myzt not for hast bere
 with them al theyr tresours, wherfor fraunce was
 enryched meruayllously aboue alle other contrees. 32

¶ And whan charles sawe his departyng he came
 wyth al hys rychesse in to fraunce, and thenne, duryng
 seuen yere, he dyd do ordeyne the seruyce and offyce of

¹ k viij, back.

the chyrche by preestes & clerkes, and the festes of sayntes of all the yere ; and grete vertu & meruayllous effect was comprysed in thys man. For whan it was
 4 not warre for to mynysshe thynfydellys and encrease the crysten fayth, For tenhaunce the name of god he made the offyces and legendes of holy sayntes, & dyd ¹reduce in to mynde and remembraunce the passyons of holy
 8 marters in establysshyng theyr feestes, to thende that we shold ensyewe them, and to eschewe al euyl. And the magnytude of thys kyng was wel preued by sygnes seen on the heuen. For in the same yere the mone
 12 derked thre tymes, and the sonne ones, and companyes of people were seen meruayllous, whyche shewed that thys Charles was of grete magnytude, that is to wete bytwene heuen and erthe.

and occupies himself in drawing up rules and services for the Church.

This year were three eclipses of the moon, and one of the sun.

16 ¶ How Aygolant sent to charles that he shold' come to hym trustely for to make Iust warre, and' how Charles in habyte dys-symyled' spake to hym, and' of other
 20 maters : capitulo vj

AS I haue sayd the kyn[ge,] Aygolant the geaunte, fledde in to hys contreye, whan socours cam to Charles of foure marques. he slepte not vpon his
 24 purpoos, but maad grete dylygence for to assemble hys people, whyche were sarasyns Innumerable, for he assembled mores, Moabytes, Ethiopiens, Affrycans, and percyens ; he brought wyth hym also the kyng of
 28 arabye, the kyng of barbarye, the kyng of malroste, the kyng of ²maiorike, the kyng of meques, the kyng of cybylle, & the kyng of Cordube, the whych cam with peple wythout nombre, certain, in to gascoyne, in to a
 32 stronge cyte named Agenne, and took it. And after sent to Charles that he shold come to hym peasybly &

Aigolant collects an immense army,

and again invades Gascony, and captures the city of Agenne.

¹ k viij, back, col. 2.

² l j.

Aigolant invites
Charles to visit
him unattended.

Charles sets out
with 2000 knights,

whom he leaves,
except 40,
near the city.

He himself, in
disguise and with
only one attend-
ant, enters the
city,

and presents him-
self as a messenger
from Charles,

to say he had
come with only
40 attendants.

Aigolant replies
that he will go
and meet the
French king.

trustyly, with a few peple, promysynge to hym for to
gyue to hym ix hors laden with gold, syluer, and pre-
cious stones, yf he wold thus come at hys desyre. this
paynym shewed to hym this by cause he wold knowe 4
his persone, for hys strengthe & puyssaunce knewe he
wel by experyence, and also to thende whan he knewe
hym that he myght in the warre flee hym. whan kyng
charles knewe this mandement he gadred not grete 8
peple, but he came onely wyth ij M knyghtes of honour
and of grete strength. And whan he was foure myle
nygh the cyte, where Aigolant and al the kynges tofore
named were, he left his people secretly, & came vnto a 12
mountayne nygh the cyte, accompanied wyth xl
knyghtes onely. And fro thys place they saw the cyte,
by cause to wete yf the multytude of peple were de-
parted, soo that he shold not be deceyued. Neuertheles 16
vpon thys montayne he lefte hys people secretly, and
took of hys clothes, and cladde hym in the guyse of a
messenger, and ¹took one knyght onely with hym,
whyche bare his spere & swerde and boeler vnder hys 20
mantel, and soo came in to the cyte, and anone he was
brought tofore aygolaunt the geaunt. And whan he was
tofore hym he sayd in thys manere: "Charles the kyng
hath sente vs vnto the, and leteth the wete by vs that 24
he is comen lyke as thou hast comanded, accompanied
wyth fourty knyghtes onely, for to do that he ought to
doo. Now thenne come to hym wyth xl knyghtes,
withoute moo, yf thou wylt accomplysse and holde 28
that thou hast promysed." Aigolant sayd to hem that
they shold retorne to charles, and that they shold say
to hym that he departe not, but abyde hym there, and
he wold come and vysyte hym. After this that charles 32
had knowen the geaunt, and after vysyted the towne,
for to knowe the feblest parte for to take and conquer
it whan he shold come ageyn, & sawe al the kynges

forsayd & their puyssaunces, he after retorned to his
 peple whiche he had left vpon the montayne, & after
 came to hys ij M knyghtes. & anone after aygolant,
 4 accompanied wyth vij M knyghtes, came after them
 withoute taryeng. But charles took hede whan he cam
 that there were many moo paynymys than crysten men,
 and ¹wythout lenger taryeng charles & his peple de-
 8 parted, and retourned in to fraunce wythout hauyng
 other delyberacyon.

Charles, having
 spied out all the
 city, departs.

Aigolant, with
 7000 men, follows
 him,

but Charles
 escapes.

¶ How Charles, accompanied with moche
 peple, retorned in to the place aforesayd &
 12 toke the cyte of agenne, & other maters :
 [capitulo] vij

16 **A**fter that charles was retorned in to fraunce he
 assembled moche peple, & after came to the cyte
 of agenne, & assyged it there by grete facyon,
 the space of vij monethes. Aygolant was therin &
 many sarasyns, & the crysten men had made fortressis
 & castelles of tree tofore this cyte for to greue it. Whan
 20 Aygolant & the grete lordes of his companye sawe þat
 they myght not endure, they maad hooles & caues vnder
 therth for tescapen oute secretly : in that maner they came
 out of the cyte, & passed ouer a ryuer, which ranne by
 24 the cyte, named goronna, and so they saued them self.
 The next day after, whan there was noo grete resyst-
 ence made to the crysten men, Charles wyth grete
 tryumphe & puyssaunce entred in to the cyte, & put to
 28 deth x M sarasyns that he there fonde. The other,
 seying that, put them to flyght by the ryuer. Aygolant
²was in another stronge toun, & whan charles knewe it
 he came thyder & assaylled it, & sente to hym to delyuer
 32 ouer the cyte. aygolant ansuerd that he wold not so
 doo, but by a moien that was, that they shold make a

Charles assembles
 a large army,

and lays siege to
 Agenne, which he
 surrounds.

Aigolant and his
 lords escape by
 mines.

Charles enters the
 city,

and after besieges
 the city to which
 Aigolant had fled.

¹ 1 j, back.

² 1 j, back, col. 2.

Aigolant proposes
a general battle.

Those of the
Christians who
were destined to
die are again
pointed out by a
miracle.

The Saracens are
utterly defeated.

batayll, & he that shold wynne the bataylle shold be
lord of þe toun, & so they assygned the day of the
bataylle. and nygh to that place, bytwene the castel
thalabout & a ryuer called carantha, somme of the 4
crysten men planted theyr speres in the grounde, espe-
cially they that on the morn shold deye, & obteyne the
crowne of glorie as marters of god. and on the morne
they fonde their speres al grene & myraculously leued, 8
& ful of bowes, wherof the cristen men were moche
Ioyous of this myracle, and raught not for to deye for
þe crysten fayth in mayntenyng the name of god.
After that they cutte of theyr speres and wente to 12
bataylle, and put many sarasyns to deth. But in
thende were slayn and martred, of crysten men moo
than iiij M whyche were saued in heuen; & that tyme
the hors that Charles rode on was slayn vnder hym, 16
and at that bataylle were slayn by the sayd Charles the
kyng of Agabye [&] the kyng of bugye, merueyllous
myghty sarasyns.

¹¶ Of the vertuous operacions that charles 20
made whan he was retourned' in to fraunce,
& what barons he had' in hys companye, &
of theyr puyssaunce: ca. viij

After his defeat
Aigolant flies to
Pampeluna.

Charles returns
to France for
reinforcements.

THe bataylle toforesayd made, Aigolant fledde and 24
came in to panpylone, and sent to kyng charles
that he shold abyde hym for to gyue hym bataylle
more ample & large. Whan charles knewe hys desyre
he retourned in to fraunce for to haue helpe of hys 28
peple, and made an open maundement thorough out al
Fraunce that al maner peple that were of euyl condycyon
and in bondage, that they that were present, and theyr
successours, shold be free, & there vpon tabellyons shold 32
be delyuerd accordyng to the lawe, that wold goo with

- hym ayenst the myscreauntes. Also alle prysonners
 that were in fraunce, he delyuerd^t them al out of
 pryson, & to al them that shold haue ben delyuerd^t to
 4 deth for felonnye, murdre, or treason, he pardonne
 them & gaf to them theyr lyf; and^t to al poure peple
 that had not wherby to lyue, he gaf to them good^t
 largely, & them that were euyl clad^t, he clothed them
 8 after theyr degree. alle them that were at debate he
 peased them & accorded^t; Alle them þat were dys-
 heryted & put oute from theyr lyuelode he restored al
 to them; Alle þe peple¹ that myght bere armes he
 12 armed them. The valyaunt squyers of theyr persones
 he made knyghtes, & al them that were in hys Indyg-
 nacyon & pryued [f]ro hys loue, & bannysshed^t for the
 loue of god^t, he was constraynede to pardonne them, &
 16 made pees with euery man. and^t thenne he was four-
 nysshed of moo than an C thousand^t men wel fyghtyng^t,
 wythoute them that were a-fote, whyche were Innumer-
 able. And for to gyue courage to the prynces of Charles,
 20 Turpyn sayd^t in this maner: "I, Turpyn, archebyssshop
 of Raynes by the grace of god^t, shal gyue good^t courage
 to crysten people, and^t shal slee the Infydels, sarasyns,
 with myn owne handes." ¶ Wyth Charles was
 24 Roulland^t of Cenonye, neuewe of Charles, sone of hys
 syster, dame Berthe, & of Duke Myllon, wyth foure
 thousand^t fyghtyng^t men; Olyuer, duc of genes, sone of
 duc Reyner, with iij M fyghtyng^t men: Aristagius,
 28 kyng^t of brytayne, wyth vij thousand fyghtyng^t men;
 Not wythstondyng that in brytayne was another kyng^t,
 Eugelius, whyche was duke of Guyan, whome Au-
 gustus Cezar had ordeyned^t, wyth the byturyciens, the
 32 monyques, pictauyns, scauctonens, and Elogysmes,
 cytees with their prouynces vnder guyan: & he cam
 with iij M horsmen ²good fyghtars; Garferus, kyng^t
 of bordeloyes, with iiij M men; Salamon, fellow of estok;

He frees all
prisoners,

clothes the poor,

restores the
disinherited,

and raises the
esquires to
knighthood,
on condition of
joining his army.

Turpin assures
him of success.

With Charles are
Roland, Oliver,
and Aristagius
with 14,000 men.

Besides were men
from Guienne,

¹ 1 ij, col. 2.

² 1 ij, back.

Burgundy,

Lorraine, and
other provinces.

bawdewyn, brother of Rolland; Naymes, duc of bauyere,
wyth x M fyghtyngⁱ men; Hoel of Nautes, &
Lambert, prynee of bourgoyn, wyth ij M fyghtars;
Sansoun, duc of bourgoyn, with x M; Garyn, duc of 4
lorayne, & many other; and Charles had^t of his
owne contre moo than fyfty M men. The excercyte
of Charles, the noble emperour, and ryght puyssaunt
kyngⁱ of Fraunce, was so grete and^t so ample that it helde 8
two iourneyes longe, & in brede half o iourneye &
more; In suche wyse that of the bruyt that was made
for the grete multytude of the frensshemen, it was herde
two myle ferre and more. 12

¶ Of the tryews of Charles & of Aygolant,
and of the deth of hys peple, & wherfore
aygolant was not baptysed^r: capitulo ix

Aigolant, fright-
ened at the num-
bers of the French,proposes a con-
ference.

THe whyl that charles was a yonge chylde he 16
lerned^t at Toulete the langage of sarasyns, and
spake it whan he wold^t. Aygolant, thys geaunt
and^t grete Lord^t, coude not abstayne hym, and cam
nygh vnto crystyente, and sente to Charles to come to 20
hym vnto Pampylone, and tryews was¹ maad^t bytwene
them. For Aygolant consyderyd^t the multytude of hys
people and^t the puyssaunces of their persones. For by
cours of nature hym semed^t he shold^t surmounte the 24
crysten peple, but he thought that the god^t of crysten
people was more certayn and^t trewe than the god of the
paynymys; but er he wold declyne fro the worschyppynge of
hys goddes, he had^t desyre to assaye yet ones the nombre 28
of paynymys ayenst the nombre of crysten men. And^t
he was contente to make a pacte and^t couenaunt wyth
charles, that he that shold^t obteyne the vycorye vpon
others peple, that his god were holden and^t worschypped^t, 32
And that the god^t of hym that shold^t lose the bataylle

It is agreed to
leave the question
of religion to a
trial of arms
between equal
numbers.¹ 1 ij, back, col. 2.

- shold be of noo valure, renyed, and reputed for nought.
 And vpon thys couenaunte were sente twenty crysten
 knyghtes ayenst xx knyghtes paynyns. And anone
 4 as they were assembled and medled to-gyder, the twenty
 sarasyns were slayn. And after were sente fourty ayenst
 fourty, And anone the sarasyns were slayn and vayn-
 quysshed. And after he sent an C. ayenst an C., but
 8 they were not slayne, but fledde. Aygolant thougt he
 wold do better, and sent ij hondred ayenst ij C., and
 anone the sarasyns were ouercomen & slayn. ^{1¶} Thys
 geaunt was euyl contente of the destructyon of hys
 12 peple, and for to make a grete descomfyte, he sente a
 thousand sarasyns ayenst a M cristen men, and wyth-
 oute makyng grete rebellyon, the sarasyns were anone
 slayn and put to deth. Thenne the kyng Aygolant, by
 16 experyence for-made, afermed the fayth & the lawe of
 crysten peple to be better, more sure, & more certeyn
 than the lawe of the paynyns and sarasyns, and thus he
 was enclyned to the crysten fayth, & dysposed hym to
 20 receyue baptym on the morne without fayntyse; and
 here vpon he demanded tryews and surete for to goo &
 come to Charles, & he graunted it to hym wyth good
 hert. and thus atte houre of tyerce, whan charles was
 24 at dyner, Aygolant had entencyon to see charles and
 hys maner at mete, for to knowe hys astate, yf it were
 vaylเลอร์ous and soo grete as it was in armes and in
 bataylles. And also he came pryncypally for to be
 28 baptysed, and he sawe Charles at hys table with grete
 magnyfycence, and after behelde the ordre of hys peple
 and sawe that somme were in habyte of knyghtes and
 grete prynces, Other in habyte of channons & monkes;
 32 & asked so that he was certefyed of euery ordre, and
 the cause of theyr estate, and after ²that he sawe
 in a parte of y^e halle syttyng on the grounde, xij
 poure persones, which dynd & ete as other dyd. for

20 Christians
engage as many
Saracens, and
slay them;

and after 40 over-
come 40 Saracens;

and finally 1000
Christians slay
1000 Saracens.

Aigolant is con-
vinced, and agrees
to receive baptism.

He asks to see
Charles at meat
with his lords.

He sees 13 poor
men, sitting on
the ground at
dinner,

¹ 1 iij.

² 1 iij, col. 2.

and asks who and
what they are.

Charles tells him
they are main-
tained in memory
of our Lord and
His Apostles.

Aigolant reproves
Charles for treat-
ing his lords so
much better than
the servants of
God,

and refuses to be
baptised.

charles of custom wold not take his repaste tyl he
had xiiij poure men in the worsþhypp of our lord and
of his xij appostles, & he toke hede how these poure
men satte on the grounde without towayl in ryght poure 4
habyte, & dyned al soroufully, & he demaunded what
people they were. Charles ansuerd & sayd: "they be
goddess peple and messagers of our lord Ihesu cryst,
whome I susteyne in thonour of hym & his xij appostles 8
that he had with hym, & gyue to them refectyon cor-
porel." Aigolant said: "certeynlye he serueth euyl
hys lord y^t receyueth his messagers in thys manere. I
see wel that they that ben aboute the been in good 12
poynt & wel arayed, & wel serued of mete & drynke,
& the seruauntes of thy god lyue pourely & euyl clothed
ayenst y^e colde, & ben withdrawen ferre fro the. he
dooth grete shame to his lord that receyueth his mes- 16
sagers in this manere. & more ouer, I see now wel that
the lawe whyche thou hast sayd to me to be good &
holy, by thy werkes thou shewest them to be fals & of
no valewe." & herof aigolant was all moeued & troubled 20
in his entendement, & he beyng put out alle fro hys
purpose, toke leue of the ¹kyng & retourned to hys
peple, & renounced to be baptysed, and sente word to
charles for to begynne warre ageyn on y^e morne more 24
stronge than euer he had doon tofore.

¶ Of the deth of aigolant and of his peple, &
how moche crysten peple were slayn by
concupyscence of syluer, & of crysten men 28
founden dede by myracle: [ca.] x

Charles is
enraged,

WHan charles sawe Aigolant come for to baptise
hym he was moche Ioyous, but whan he re-
torned & forsoke it he was euyl contente, & 32
took aduys vpon the pour men whyche he sayd were

¹ 1 iij, back.

messagers of god. For after the pouerte of them, and after that they were named, fore to holde them so, was none honour to theyr mayster, & the emperour re-
 4 membred wel that the peple of god ought to be receyued honestly, & honourably holden & serued. wherfor the poure men that he fonde in thexcercyte he dyd them to be wel clothed & honestly, and gaf to them
 8 mete largely, And took suche custome in hym self that he faylled not, but the pour peple were receyued with honour in his companye. vpon thys purpose on a day folowyng, the sarasyns put them to bataylle, and to
 12 fyght ¹ayenst the crysten men by grete fyerste, and there was soo grete destructyon that day of the sarasyns, that the crysten men were empessed and lette by the blood that ranne so habundantly, as it had rayned many
 16 dayes water and blood. wherefore² Aygolant, seyng the destructyon of his people as he that doubted nothyng to deye, aduaunced³ so hym self that he was slayn and put to deth, and after the cristen men entred in to the
 20 cyte of pampylone, and put to deth al the sarasyns that they fonde therin.

and has all these poor men clothed and honourably treated.

A great battle takes place,

in which the Saracens are defeated,

and Aigolant himself slain.

Thenne the kyng of Cybylle & the kyng of cordube saued them self with somme of their subgettes. After
 24 thys the crysten men ful of couetyse for to haue gold and syluer of the sarasyns that were deed retorned, And whan they were wel charged & laden wyth golde, syluer, and other hauoyr, the kyng of Cybylle and the kyng
 28 of Cordube took hede ther of, And wyth al their meyne came couertly vpon the crysten men, and put to deth moo than a thousand.

The kings of Seville and of Cordova fall on the Christians laden with booty, and kill more than 1000,

¶ Thus may be knowen that the ardeur of concupy-
 32 scence was cause of the deth of the soule wythoute vycorye, and to god dysplaysaunte. ¶ On the morne tydynge came how so many sarasyns were slayn, and

from which we may see the danger of covetousness.

¹ 1 iij, back, col. 2.

² *orig.* wherforr.

³ *orig.* and aduaunced.

The king of
Navarre chal-
lenges Charles.

He accepts, and
prays to God to
point out which
of the Christians
are destined to
die.

This being shown
to him,

he locks them up
in his chapel,

and goes to battle
without them.

On his return he
finds them all
dead.

specyally of aygolant, vnto the prynce ¹of Nauarre
named Furre, wherfore he sent to Charles to haue
batayll ordynayre. Charles was so noble, so puyssaunt,
& so trustyngⁱ in god^d, whan he faught for the crysten 4
fayth that he refused^d hym not. and after, at the day of
bataylle, whyche was assygned^d on bothe partyes, Charles
put hym self to prayer, and^d prayed^d god deuoutely that
it plesed^d hym, to shew what crysten men shold^d deye in 8
that bataylle. and on the day folowyng whan euery
man was armed^d for to fyght, by the wylle of our lord
Charles sawe that same day the sygne of the crosse alle
rede vpon the sholdres behynde vpon theyr harnoyes. 12
whan charles sawe it he thanked^d our lord & had^d com-
passyon of theyr det^h, by cause of the valyaunce of
theyr persones. Thenne he sent for all them that bare
thensigne & made them to goo in to hys oratorye, and 16
after shette them fast therin, to the ende that they shold
not take deth that day ; and^d thenne wyth al his other
hoost he went ayenst thoost of the prynce furre, but it
was not longe but furre and^d hys people were destroyed^d 20
and put to deth. and whan that was doon the emperour
came in to hys oratorye vycoryous vpon hys enemyes,
and fonde al them that were shette wythin dede &
expyred^d, & thenne knewe² he wel that alle they that 24
were marked with the crosse were assygned that day to
be receyued in to heuen with glorie & crowne of marter-
dom, & that it apperteyned not to Charles to prolonge
theyr helthe. wherfore he is wel symple that wyl put 28
hym in payne to eschewe the passage of whyche he is
not maystre.

¶ Of feragus the merueyllous geaunt, how he
bare alwaye wyth hym the barons of fraunce 32
wyth out daunger, & how Roulland' faught
wyth hym : capitulo xj.

¹ 1 iiij.

² 1 iiij, col. 2.

After that aygolant was slayn, & Furre, & many
 kynges sarasyns as tofore is wryton, the tydynges
 cam to the admyral of babyloune, the which had a
 4 geant moche terryble, that was of the generacion of
 golias, & he made hym to be accompanyed with xx M
 turkes moche strong, and sente hym for to fyght ayenst
 charles themperour. For hys puyssaunce was redoubted
 8 thurgh the world, & the sayd feragus cam vnto the cyte
 of vagyere, nygh to saynt Iames, bytwene cristendom
 & hethenes, & sent to Charles that he shold come to
 fyght ayenst hym. This geant was moche meruayllous,
 12 For he doubted neyther spere ne swerde, ne arowe, ne
 other shotte. And he had the strengthe of xl ¹myghty
 men and stronge. Anone as Charles knewe the tydynges
 of hys comyng, he went to hym and was vpon his
 16 watche nygh by vagyere. Whan thys was knowen this
 geaunte yssued oute of the towne, and demaunded syn-
 guler persone ayenst a persone. Charles, whiche neuer
 had refused that to persone, sente to hym Ogyer the
 20 danoy. but whan the geant sawe hym allone on the
 felde, without makyng of any semblaunte of warre, he
 came allone to hym, & took hym wyth one hande &
 put hym vnder hys arme, wythoute doynge to hym any
 24 harme, and bare hym vnto hys lodgys, and dyd do put
 hym in pryson, and made nomore a-doo to bere hym,
 than dooth a wulf to bere a lytel lambe. The heyght
 of thys geant was of twelue cubytes: he had the face
 28 a cubyte brode, the nose a palme longe, the armes &
 thyes four cubytes long. The backe of his hand was
 thre palmes longe. After that Ogyer was borne thus
 awaye, Charles sente raynold daulbepyn. whan Feragus
 32 sawe hym, he bare hym a-waye as lyghtly as the other.
 Charles was abashed and sent tweyne other, that is to
 wete, constayn of Rome, & therle hoel. This geant
 took that one wyth ²the ryght honde and that other

The Amir of
 Babylon sends
 Ferragus, a mar-
 vellous giant,

to fight against
 Charles.

He challenges any
 French knight.

Charles sends
 Ogyer to meet him,

but Ferragus
 takes him under
 his arm and

carries him off,
 as a wolf would a
 lamb.

Charles then
 sends Raynold,
 and he also is
 carried off.

Then Constayn
 and Hoel are sent,

¹ 1 iiij, back.

² orig. wyght.

but Ferragus
carries them off,
one in each hand.

Roland asks leave
to fight the giant.

Charles reluct-
antly gives his
consent.

Ferragus lifts
Roland up with
one hand, and
lays him on his
horse before him.

Roland, by an
effort, overthrows
the giant.

Roland kills the
Saracen's horse,

and wounds
Ferragus in the
arm.

in the lyft honde, and bare them ¹bothe tweyne in-to
pryson in to hys lodgyng, that euery man myght see.
yet after charles sent other tweyne, and semblably they
were bothe borne away wythoute ony wythstandyng or 4
contradycyon. whan Charles saw the feet of this man,
he was al abasshed, & durst nomore sende ony persone.
For no man myght resyste hym. Roulland, whyche
was pryuce of al thexcersyte of Charles, was euyll con- 8
tente of thys that the geaunt was vycoryous, & came
to Charles and presented hym self for to goo fyght wyth
hym, but charles wold not graunte hym. At the last,
by force, he was constrayned to gyue to hym lycence, 12
& Roulland made hym redy, and cam tofore Feragus;
but anone he was taken and reteyned wyth hys ryght
hande lyke the other, and the geaunt layed hym tofore
hym on hys hors. whan Rolland sawe that he was 16
taken & borne awaye soo vylaynsly he took a grete²
courage in hym self, and called the name of Ihesus to
help, & to be in hys ayde, and torned hym ayenst
Feragus, and took hym by the chynne, and made to 20
ouerthrowe fro hys hors, & fyl to the grounde, and
rolland also. And after anone they arose, and eueryche
took hys owne hors. Roulland, whyche was moche
habyle and courageous, drewe ³hys swerde durandal 24
and came ayenst the geaunt, and gaf soo grete a stroke
on the Paynyns hors that he carf hym a-sondre in the
myddes, and the paynym fyl to the erthe. Feragus,
beyng euyll contente for hys hors that was dede, took 28
hys swerde for to smyte Rolland, & had slayne hym
wyth the stroke yf he had attayned hym; but assone
as he lyfte vp hys arme for to haue smyton Rolland,
Roulland auaunced hym self and smote the geant vpon 32
the arme, with whiche he helde hys swerde, suche a
stroke, that hys swerde fyl to the grounde; wherof
Feragus had grete despyte and supposed to haue smyten

¹ 1 iij, back, col. 2.

² orig. gtete.

³ 1 v.

hym wyth hys fyste, but he attayned rollandes hors in
 suche wyse that he slewe hym. Thus were they bothe
 two on fote, whyche wythoute swerd begynnen to fyght
 4 wyth theyr fystes and wyth stones contynuelly, tyl the
 houre of none: wherfore they bothe were wery, and
 took tryews to-gyder by one acorde vnto the morne,
 and that they shold fyght wythout spere and wythoute
 8 hors: and here vpon eche of them went vn-to hys
 lodgys.

Roland's horse is
 killed.

Being both weary,
 they leave off
 fighting for the
 day.

¶ How on the morne rolland' and' Feragus
 foughten & dysputeden the fayth, and by
 12 what ¹moyen Feragus was slayn by Roul-
 land': capitulo xij

THe next day folowyng^r erly, Rolland^r and^r Feragus
 came to the felde of the bataylle. The geaunt
 16 brought hys swerde moche grete, but it was nothyng
 worth, for rolland^r made prouysyon of a grete staffe or
 clubbe, ryzt longe wyth whyche he smote the geaunt;
 but he myght nowher hurte hym. & also he smote
 20 hym with grete stones and^r rounde, & coude in noo
 wyse hurte ne entre in-to hys flesshe. And in this
 maner they cessyd not to fyght tyl the houre of myd-
 day. The geaunt was wery, and^r demaunded^r tryews of
 24 Rolland^r for to slepe and^r reste hym a lytel. Rolland
 was contente, and^r was so noble and^r so valyaunt, that
 whan the geaunt was layed^r he went and fette a grete
 stone and^r layed it vnder hys heed^r, to the ende that he
 28 myght the better slepe and reste at hys ease. And
 after that he had^r a lytel slepte, & that he was awaked^r,
 he satte vp. And the noble Rolland^r came and sat by
 hym and sayd^r to hym: "I meruaylle moche of thy
 32 feat, How thou art so stronge and^r so terryble that thou
 mayst not be hurt ne wounded in thy body by swerd,

Next morning the
 duel is renewed.

Roland takes with
 him only a great
 staff.

At noon Ferragus
 is tired, and
 wishes to sleep a
 while.

Roland makes
 him comfortable.

He asks him how
 it is he cannot
 by any means
 wound him.

Ferragus tells him
that he is vulner-
able only in the
navel.

The Saracen
inquires about
the doctrines of
Christianity.

Roland tells him,

and how that all
that are baptised
shall be saved.

Ferragus proposes
to settle the ques-
tion of religion by
arms.

ne by staffe, ne by stones, ne in¹ ²noo wyse." The
geaunt, which spake spaynyssh, sayd to hym : "I may
not be slayn, but by the nauell." whan Rolland herde
that he made semblaunte that he vnderstood hym not. 4
After Feragus demaunded hym what was hys name,
and of what lygnage he was. Rolland sayd to hym :
"I am named Rolland, and am neuue of charles, the
ryght myghty Emperour." & Feragus asked of hym 8
what lawe he helde. Rolland ansuerd : "I holde the
cristen fayth by the grace of god." Feragus sayd :
"what fayth is that, and who hath gyuen it?" to
whyche Roulland ansuerd : "It is trouthe y^t after god 12
almyzty had made heuen and erthe, and our fyrst fader
adam, which was dysobeyssaunt to hys commaunde-
ments; the world was Jued here in erthe wythoute
hauyng of beatytude, ne of felycyte : and long tyme 16
after the sone of god, the second persone of the Trynitye,
remembred hym of the valure of the soule, the whiche
is gyuen to euery persone, and descended fro heuen and
took our humanyte and suffred greuous passyon of 20
paynes. And he beyng in thys world hath gyuen en-
seygnements and stablyssed constytucyons for to saue
vs, & pryncypally who byleueth in hym & in hys
werkes parfyghtly, and that he be baptysed, After thys 24
³mortel lyf he shal be saued in heuen : and, loo ! thys
is the fayth that I holde, in the which I wyl deye."
And after that Feragus had made to hym many ques-
tyons in the fayth, and that Rolland had ansuerd to 28
hym honourably in euery poynte, Feragus said in this
manere : "thou art crysten, and wylt mayntene the
fayth of whyche thou hast spoken, and I am a paynym,
& holde for my god Mahoun. who of vs tweyne that 32
shal be vanquysshed & ouercome, late hys lawe be
holde for nought and of noo valewe, and the fayth of
hym that is vycoryous late it be holden for good &

¹ orig. im.

² l v, back.

³ l v, back, col. 2.

- trewe, and that it be entyerly kepte and obserued.”
- The valyaunt Rolland was contente ryght wel, & accepted hys langage. thenne eche of them was redy to
- 4 fyght. Anone Rolland came to hym, and Feragus lyft vp hys arme for to smyte Rolland moche malycyously, and Roulland sawe the stroke come vpon hym, and for to voyde it he launced hys staffe ayenst the swerde,
- 8 and wyth the stroke the staffe was cutte asondre; and there-wythal the geaunt ranne to Rolland and had hym doun vnder hym. Rolland, consydering that he myght not flee ne escape, he called in hys hert deuoutely the
- 12 name of Ihesus, and yelded hym to god & ¹to the vyrgyn marye: & he anon repressyd suche strengthe & myght that he aroos a lytel, & myghtyly repugned the geaunte, in suche manere that he brought the geaunte
- 16 vnder hym, and thenne moche quyckly and subtylly he sete hande on hys swerde, and pryched hym in the nauyll therwyth, & anone after aroos, and fledde al that he myght to thoost of charles. Anone as feragus felte
- 20 hym self hurt in that place, he cryed so hye & lowde, that alle they that were in that place were aferd & abasshed of hys crye, & he sayd: “O Mahomet, my god, to whom I haue gyuen my fayth, come & socour
- 24 me, for thou seest wel that I dye, and tarye noo lenger.” with that hydous voys the sarasyns camen to hym and bare hym awaye in theyr armes the best wyse they coude vnto hys lodgys; and by that tyme rolland was
- 28 comen alle hool and sauf vnto Charles. And forthwyth the crysten men went Impetuously vpon the Sarasyns that bare Feragus, and entred in to the cyte, and so moche dyd that the geaunt was dede, and after came
- 32 in to the pryson valyauntly, and took out Ogyer, Regnault, Constantyn, Hoel, and the other prysonners.

Roland agrees.

The fight is renewed.

Roland's staff is cut in two,

but by a great effort he gets the giant under him

and stabs him in the navel.

The Saracens bear Ferragus away.

Charles assaults the town,

takes it and

releases his knights.

¹ 1 vi.

¶ How Charles went to Cor¹dube, where the kyng of the same place and' the kyng' of Cybylle abode, for their destructyon :

ca.

xiiij 4

The kings of Cordova and Seville defy Charles,

who marches against them.

The Saracens, by a stratagem,

frighten the horses of the Frenchmen, and put them to flight.

Charles devises a remedy,

and the battle is renewed next day.

Of the standard of the Saracens.

A Fter thys aforesayd, the kyngⁱ Corbude and the kyngⁱ of Cybylle sent to Charles that he shold come to cordube for to fyght. Anone as charles knewe it, he came thyder wyth all hys puyssaunce. And 8 whan they were nygh for tassemble in bataylle, the sarasyns maad^t a moche subtyl and^t wylde thyngge. For tofore the Sarasyns that were on horsback they had^t ordeyned men on fote, whyche had^t vysieres counter- 12 feyted^t all black & rede, horned, and berded lyke deuylles, for to deceyue the crysten men ; and eueryche of these foot men bare in hys honde a lytel belle. And at thentre of the bataylle they began to sowne and^t 16 make suche a bruyt, that assone as the horses of the crysten men sawe them so counterfayted and sowne their bellys, so Impetuously they began to flee, disrengge & to be aferde, in suche maner that no man might holde 20 theyr horses, but by force they must flee and^t wythdrawe them. Charles deuysed^t a remedye, and on the morne he blynfelde the horses and couerd^t theyr eyen wyth clothes, And^t stopped^t theyr eres, to the ende that they 24 shold^t not see ne ²here the sarasyns dysguysed^t & countrefayted^t. And whan they came to bataylle in this manere they spare^t not, but slewe down ryght, & put the sarasyns to deth tyl mydday ; but yet they were 28 not al vaynquysshed^t, For they had^t a carte myghty and grete for to resyste and^t make grete empesshement to theyr enemyes. And this engyne was drawn wyth viij oxen in the warre, & ther-vpon³ stode on hye the 32 standard of theyr ensygne. & theyr custome was that on payne of deth noo persone, shold retorne, ne goo

¹ 1 vj, col. 2.

² 1 vi, back.

³ orig. thre-vpon.

aback for no thyng as long as the standard^d stode vpyr-
 yght. herof Charles was enformed^d, wherfore moche
 puyssauntly he rode thurgh the sarasyns tyl he came to
 4 the standard^d, and with Joyouse hys swerde he smote it
 asondre: and^d anone as the sarasyns sawe that they
 fledde, & mony of y^e paynyns were slayn and^d dede.
 & on the morne after the towne was delyuerd^d vnto
 8 Charles by the lord of the toun,¹ whyche coude not
 resyste hym, & charles was content to lete hym haue
 hys lyf yf he wold be baptysed^d, and^d also the toun fo-
 to holde it of hym and^d none otherwyse. And^d thenne
 12 charles ordeyned^d in spayne certayn of hys barons to
 kepe it, in suche wyse, that none durst assaylle it, ne
 make to it warre. For he was ²alwaye vycetoryous of
 his enemyes by the puyssaunce that he ledde, and^d also
 16 by dyscrecyon of hys persone, and^d pryncypally by the
 grace of god, whyche faylled^d not in him and in hys
 subgettes.

Charles himself
cuts down the
standard,
and the Saracens
flee.

The town is taken,
and all who will
not become
Christians put to
death.

¶ How the chyrche of Saynt Iames was
 20 halowed by tharchebyssshop Turpyn, & the
 chyrches of spayne subgettes therto, and^d
 of other pryncypal chyrches: capitulo xiiij

24 C Charles the noble emperour, after that he had^d
 put and^d sette good^d estate and^d good^d warde in
 spayne, he went to saynt Iames wyth fewe people.
 And^d whan he was there, suche cristen men as he there
 fond he rewarded them, & dyd to them moche good^d,
 28 and^d he punysshed suche as were apostates, & other
 maner of peple, suche as he fonde vntryewe and^d dys-
 obeysaunte to holy chyrche, he lete slee and put to deth,
 or he sente theym in to fraunce to do penaunce, and
 32 bannysshed them. And^d thenne thorough al the cytees
 of spayne he ordeyned^d byssshops, relygyous, and^d other

Charles goes to
St. James,
and makes regu-
lations for the
church:

appoints bishops
and monasteries,

¹ orig. tonn.

² 1 vj, back, col. 2.

and ordains that
all the bishops of
Spain shall be
subject to the
bishop of St.
James.

Turpin conse-
crates the Church
of St. James.

Charles appoints
the payment of
tithes to the
church,

and orders that
all consecrations
and coronations
shall take place
there.

The body of St.
John is deposited
on the right side,
and that of St.
James on the left.

peple of the chyrche, & made many constytucyons,¹
synodals, and other ordynaunces vp-on the chyrche, and
vpon other peple. And in thonour of saynt ²Iames he
made constytucyons, and Instytuled that al the bysshops, 4
prynces, and kynges dwellyng in spayne, shold all be
subget to the bysshop of saynt Iames, and al they shold
owe to that chyrche fydelyte, wyth al the peple of the
londe of galyce. And accordyng to the same the arche- 8
bisshop Turpyn wryteth in thys manere: "And I,
Turpyn, archebysshop of Raynes, was in the same place,
where the ordenaunces aforesayd were maad. And I,
accompanied wyth ix honourable bysshops & of good 12
lyf, at the requeste and postulacyon of Charles in the
moneth of Inyl, haue halowed, dedycated, blessyd, and
consecrated the chyrche of saynt Iames, & the aulter of
the same. And after thenne the kynge Charles gaf al 16
the londe of spayne & of galyce to that chyrche, And
after ordeyned y^t euery hous of spayn and galyce shold
gyue to the chyrche of saynt Iames iiij pens of the
money corraunt for annuel³ trybute. And by the 20
moyen therof they shold be franke and free of seruy-
tude. And for the honour of saynt Iames he estab-
lyshed that the chyrche of the sayd place shold be
sayd apostolyque for thexaltacion of the place. And 24
more ouer, that the bysshopryches and specyal dygnyte
of alle spayne & of galyce, ⁴and semblably the coro-
nations of kynges of al the contre, shold be crowned &
sacred by the bysshop of saynt Iames, al in lyke wyse 28
as it hath been tofore doon in Asye in the place of
ephesym, for the honour of holy Saynt Iohan theuan-
gelyst, brother of saynt Iames, and sone of Zebedee. &
thus Saynt Iohan was lodged in the ryght syde, And 32
Saynt Iames, hys brother, in the lyfte syde. Thenne
was accomplished the peticyon of their moder and of

¹ *orig.* constytucyous.

² 1 vij.

³ *orig.* amuel.

⁴ 1 vij, col. 2.

hyr two sones, gloryouse frendes of our lord Ihesu
 Cryst, whan she desyred that hyr two sones shold sytte,
 one on the ryght syde, and that other on the lyfte,
 4 whyche was thenne accomplysshed and termyned. &
 therfore in the world ben thre syeges and chyrches
 pryncypal, whyche crysten men by ryght owen texalte,
 deffende and mayntene wyth all theyr myght. ¶ That
 8 is to wete, the chyrche of Rome, The chyrche of Ephe-
 sym of saynt Iohan the euangelyst, And the chyrche of
 Saynt Iames in galyce. And yf ony demaunded the
 cause of these thre places and syeges pryncipal of cris-
 12 tyente, the cause is ynough apparence. These thre
 places ben honoured pryncypally by cause the synners
 may haue theyr recours to them for tamende theyr
 lyues, and put lawaye theyr synnes, & obteyne pardon
 16 and forgyuenes. Fyrst these iij appostles, that is to say,
 Saynt Peter, Saynt Iohan, & saynt James, haue pre-
 ceded all the other in the companye of Ihesu Cryst
 whan he was in thys world, & haue ben called to hys
 20 secretes, and that haue moost contynued wyth hym.
 Thus by good ryght, the places in whyche they haue
 conversed and contynued theyr lyues, and where theyr
 bodyes resten, oughten to be honoured and to be
 24 habundaunt in grace. ¶ Pryncypally, saynt Peter was
 the fyrst and moost hye, & preched at Rome, and there
 was martred & buryed; Therfor the chyrche of Rome
 is enhaunced & exalted aboue al other chyrches. &
 28 after saynt Iohan, whyche sawe the secretes of god in
 his souper, & in ephesym he made the gospel '**In
 principio erat verbum & cetera,**' And by his holy
 prechyng hath conuerted thynfydellys to the holy
 32 crysten fayth. And also saynt James, whyche had
 grete payne in spayne and in galyce, for the honour of
 god as wel for hys holy lyf, for hys myracles, as for hys
 marterdom and hys sepulture, by good ryght ought the
 memorye of them to be thorough the vnyuersal world."

Thus the three
 chief churches in
 the world are
 those of Rome,
 Ephesus,
 and St. James,

because St. Peter,
 St. John, and St.
 James were the
 chief of the
 Apostles.

The church of
 Rome is the head,
 because there St.
 Peter is buried.

Ephesus is next,
 because there St.
 John wrote his
 Gospel,

and the church of
 St. James is third.

¹¶ The second' parte of the thyrd book conteyneth x chapytres, & speketh of the treason made by ganellon, and' of the deth of the pyeres of Fraunce. 4

¶ How the treason was comprysed' by Ganelon, and of the deth of crysten men, & how ganellon is repreuyd by thauctour: capitulo primo 8

Marsurius and Bellegandus, kings of Saragossa, pretend to be ready to submit to Charles.

Charles sends Ganelon, requiring them to be baptized and pay tribute.

The Saracens send presents to Charles, and induce Ganelon, by

bribes, to promise to betray the French army.

IN this tyme were in Cezarye two kynges sarasyns moche myghty, that one was named^t marfurrius, and^t that other bellegandus, his brother, whyche were sente by thadmyral of babylonne in to spayne, the 12 whyche were vnder kynge Charles, & made to hym synge of loue and^t of subgectyon, and went by hys commaundement holyly and vnder the shadowe of decepcyon. Themperour, seyng that they were not crysten, and for 16 to gete seygnourye ouer them, he sente for ganellon, in whome he had^t fyaunce, that they shold^t doo baptysse them, or ellys that they shold^t sende to hym trybute in sygne of fydelite of their contre. Ganelon, the traytre, 20 went thyder and^t dyd^t to them the message, and^t after that he had with them many deceyuable wordes, they sente hym ageyn to charles wyth xxx hors laden with gold & syluer, wyth clothes of sylke, ²and^t other 24 rychesses, & iiij hondred hors laden with swetewyn, for to gyue to the men of Warre for to drynke; & also they sente, aboue thys, to them a thousand fayr wymmen sarasyns, in grete poynte and^t yonge of age: And al thys 28 in sygne of loue and of obeyssaunce. and after they gaf to ganellon xx hors charged^t wyth gold^t and syluer, sylkes, and other precyosytees, that by hys moyen he shold^t brynge in to theyr hondes the companye of 32 charles yf he myght doo it.

¹ 1 vij, back, col. 2.

² 1 viij.

Thenne ganellon was surprysed wyth thys fals
 auaryce, whych consumeth alle the swetenes of charyte
 that is in persones, for to haue gold^l or syluer & other
 4 rychesses, & made a pacte and^l couenaunte wyth the
 sarasyns for to betraye hys lord^l, hys neyghbours, &
 crysten brethern, & sware that he wold not faylle them
 of thenterpryse; but I merueylle moche of ganellon,
 8 which made thys treason, wythoute to haue¹ cause
 coloured^l ne Juste.

Ganelon bargains
 to betray Charles
 and his fellow-
 countrymen.

¶ O wycked^l Ganellon, thou were comen of noblesse,
 & thou hast doon a werke vylaynnous: thou were ryche
 12 & a grete lord^l, and for money thou hast betrayed^l thy
 mayster. Emonge alle other thou were chosen for to
 goo to y^e sarasyns for grete trust: emonge al the other,
 and for the fydeleyte that was thought in² the, thou
 16 hast consented^l to trayson, and^l allone hast commysed^l
 Infydeleyte. Fro whens cometh thyn Inyquyte, but of
 a fals wylle plunged^l in thabysme of auaryce? Thy
 naturel souerayn lord^l, Roullan^l, Olyuer, & the other,
 20 what haue they doon to the? yf thou haue a wycked
 hate ayenst one persone, wherfore consentest thou to
 destroye thynnocentes? was there noo persone that thou
 louedest whan to al crysten men thou hast ben traytre?
 24 was there ony reason in the, whan thou hast ben capy-
 tain ayenst the fayth? what auayleth the prowessse that
 thou hast made in tyme passed, whan thyn ende shew-
 eth that thou hast doo wyckednes? O fals auaryce, and^l
 28 ardeur of concupiscence! he is not the fyrst that by the
 is comen to myscheyf. by the Adam was to god^l dys-
 obeysaunt, and^l the noble cyte of Troye the graunde put
 to vttere ruyne and destructyon. Thus in thys manere
 32 ganellon brought gold^l and^l syluer, wyn, wymmen, and
 other rychesses, as tofore he had enterprysed^l. Whan
 charles sawe al this, he thought that al way doon in
 good^l entent and^l equyte and^l wythout barat. The grete

The author's re-
 proach to Ganelon
 for his treachery,

for which he had
 no reason but
 avarice,

which had ruined
 so many.

Ganelon presents
 the presents to
 Charles,

who falls into the
 trap.

¹ *orig. hane.*

² l viij, col. 2.

He takes the gold
and silver himself,
and gives the
wine to his
knights.

Charles, per-
suaded by Gane-
lon, sends his
homewards.

Marsurius and
Bellegandus lay
an ambush in
Roncesvalles,

which falls on the
French.

The fight lasts all
day.

At night the
French soldiers
get drunk on the
wine.

Then 30,000 Sara-
cens fall on them,

lordes & knyghtes toke the wyn for them, and charles
took onely the gold and syluer, & the moyen people
took the hethen wymmen. Themperour ¹gaf consente
to the wordes of ganellon, For he spake moche wysely, 4
and wrought in suche wyse that charles and alle hys
hoost passed the porte of Cezarye; for ganellon dyd
hym to vnderstonde that the kynges aforesayd wold
become crysten and be baptysed, and swere fydelyte to 8
the emperour; And anone sent his peple tofore, and
he came after in the ryere warde, & had sente Roulland
& Olyuer & the moost specyal of hys subgettes wyth a
thousand fyghtyng men, and were in Rounceyuale. 12
Thenne the kynges Marfuryus & Bellegandus, after
the counceyl of ganellon, wyth fyfty thousand sarasyns
were hydde in a wode, abydyng & awaytyng the frenssh
men, & there they abode ij dayes and two nyghtys, & 16
deuyded theyr men in two partyes. In the first they
put xx M sarasynz, and in that other they put xxx
thousand sarasyns. ¶ In the vaunte garde of charles
were xx thousand crysten men, whyche anone were 20
assaylled wyth xx thousand sarasyns, and maad warre
in suche wyse that they were constrayned to withdrawe
them; For fro the mornyng vnto the houre of tyerce
they seaced not to fyght and smyte on them, wherfore 24
the crysten men were moche very, and had nede to
reste theym. Neuertheles, they ²dronken wel of the
good swete wyn of the sarasyns moche largely, And
after many of them that were dronke went & laye by 28
the wymmen sarasyns, & also wyth other that they
had brought oute of fraunce, wherfore the wylle of god
was that they shold al be dede, to thende that their
martyrdom & passyon myght be the cause of theyr 32
saucyon & purgyng of their synne. For anone after
the thyrty thousand sarasyns cam that were in the
second batayl vpon the frenssh men soo Impetuously

¹ 1 viij, back.

² 1 viij, back, col. 2.

that they were al dede and slayn, Except Roulland, and slay all except
 bauldouyn, & Thyerry. The other were slayn and dede Roland, Thierry,
 with speres: somme slayn, somme rosted, and other and Baldwin.
 4 quartred, and submysed to many tormentes. And whan
 thys dyscomfyture was doon, Ganellon was with charles,
 and also tharchebysshop Turpyn, whych knewe nothyng
 of this werke so sorouful, sauf onely the traytre, whyche
 8 supposed that they alle had be destroyed and put to
 deth. ¶ Of the languysse that was comynge to Charles,
 he wyste not, how sone it was comyng.

¶ Of the deth of kyng Marfurius, and' how
 12 Roulland' was hurt wyth foure speres mor-
 tally after that al his peple were slayn :
 capitulo : ij

¹ 16 **T**He bataylle, as I haue sayd tofore, was moche
 sharpe. whan Rolland, whyche was moche very,
 retourned he recountred in hys waye a sarasyn
 moche fyers & blacke as boyled pytche, and anone he
 took hym at thentre of a wode & bonde hym to a
 20 tree straytely, wythoute doynge to hym ony more harme,
 and after took and rode vpon an hylle for to see the
 hoost of the sarasyns, And the crysten men that were
 fledde : & saw grete quantyte of paynyms. Wherefore
 24 anone he sowned and blewe his horne of yuorye moche
 lowde. And wyth that noyse cam to hym an hundred
 crysten men wel arayed and habylled wythoute moo.
 And whan they were come to hym he retourned to the
 28 sarasyn that was bounde to the tree, And Roulland
 helde hys swerd ouer hym, sayeng that he shold deye,
 yf he shewed to hym not clerely the kyng Marfuryus,
 & yf he so wold do he shold not deye. The sarasyn
 32 was contente, and sware, that he shold gladly do it for
 to saue his lyf; & soo he brought hym wyth hym vnto

Roland captures
 a Saracen,
 whom he ties to
 a tree,

and afterwards
 compels to point
 out to him Mar-
 surius.

The Saracen
points out Mar-
surius,

whom Roland
kills.

The Saracens fly
before him.

All the French
are killed, except
three.

Bellegandus and
his men fly.

the place where they sawe the paynymys, and shewed to
 Rolland Whyche was the kyng, whyche rode vpon a
 rede hors, & other certeyn tokenes. And in thys poynt
 Roulland, reconfermed in hys strengthe, trustyng¹ 4
¹veryly in the myght of god and in the name of Ihesus,
 as a lyon entred in to the bataylle, & emonge them he
 encountred a sarasyn whyche was gretter than any
 of the other, & gaf to hym so grete a stroke wyth 8
 durandal vpon the hede that he clefted hym & hys hors
 in two partes, that the one parte went on one syde &
 that other on the other syde. wherfore the sarasyns
 were soo troubled and abashed of the myght and puy- 12
 saunce of Rolland, that they alle fledde tofore hym, &
 thenne abode the kynge Marfuryus wyth a fewe folke.
 Thenne rolland sawe thys kyng, And wythoute fere came
 to hym and put hym to deth Incontynent. And alle 16
 the hondred crysten men that were wyth Roulland in
 thys recountre were dolorously slayn & put to deth,
 Except onely baulduyn and Thyerry, whyche for fere
 fledde in to the wode. But after that Rolland had 20
 slayn kyng Marfuryus he was sore oppressyd, & in
 suche wyse deteyned that wyth foure grete speres he
 was smyton and wounded mortally, & beten with
 stoones, and hurte wyth dartes and other shotte mor- 24
 tally. And not withstondyng these greuous hurte &
 woundes, yet, maulgre al the sarasyns, he sprange out
 of the bataylle, and saued hym self the best wyse he
 myght. ²Bellegandus, broder of Marfuryus, doubtyng 28
 that helpe & ayde shold come to the crysten people,
 retorned in to another contreye³, wyth hys peple moche
 hastely. And themperour Charles had thenne passed
 the montayne of Roneyuale, and knewe nothyng of 32
 these thynges afore sayd, ne what had be doon.

¹ m j, col. 2.

² m j, back.

³ orig. coutreye.

¶ How Rolland deyed' holyly, after many martyres & orysones made to god ful deuoutely, & of the complaynte maad' for hys swerde

4 durandal : capitulo iij

Rolland the valyaunt, and champion of the crysten fayth, was moche sorouful of the crysten men, by cause they had noo socours ; he was moche very, Roland, although greatly exhausted by loss of blood,
 8 gretely abasshed, & moche affebled in hys persone, for he had lost moche of his blode by his foure mortal woundes, of whyche the leste of them was suffysaunt for hym to haue deyed, and he had grete payne to gete
 12 hym oute fro the sarasyns for to haue a lytel comemoracion of god tofore or the soule shold departe fro his body. so moche he enforced hym, that he came to the fote of a montayne, nygh to the porte of Cezarye,
 16 and brought hym self nygh to a rocke ryght by Roncyuale, vnder a tree in a fayr medowe. whan he sat down ¹ on the grounde he behelde his swerde, the best that euer was, named durandal, whyche is as moche to
 20 say as gyuyng an hard stroke, whyche was ryght fayr & rychely made : the handle was of fyn beryle, shynyng meruallously ; on hys it had a fayre crosse of gold, in the which was wryton the name of Ihesus. It was so
 24 good & fyn, that sonner shold the arme faylle than the swerde. he took it out of y^e shethe & sawe it shyne moche bryght, and by cause it shold chaunge his maister he had moche sorowe in his hert, and wepyng, he sayd where he lies down.
 28 in thys maner pytously : ¶ “ O swerd of valure, the fayrest that euer was, thou were neuer but fayr, Ne neuer fonde I the but good : thou art long by mesure ; Thou hast be so moche honoured, that alwaye thou
 32 barest with the the name of the blessyd Ihesus, sauyour of the world, whyche hath endowed the wyth the power of god. who may comprehende thy valure ? Alas ! He looks with grief on Durandal,

and weeping,
bids it farewell.

¹ m j, back, col. 2.

Roland laments
over his sword
Durandal.

Determined that
no Saracen shall
ever have it,

tries to break it
on a rock,

but Durandal
cleaves the rock
without harm to
itself.

Roland blows his
ivory horn so hard
that it breaks,

and the veins of
his neck burst.

Charles hears the
horn and recog-
nizes it,

who shal haue the after me? who someuer hath the
shal neuer be vaynquysshed, alwaye he shal haue good
fortune. Alas! what shal I more ouer say for the,
good swerde? many sarasyns haue ben destroyed by 4
the; thynfydels and myscreauntes haue ben slayn by
the; the name of god is exalted by the; by the is
made the path of ¹sauement. O, how many tymes
haue I by the auenged thyniurye made to god! O, 8
how many men haue I smyton and cutte a-sondre by
the myddle! O, my swerde, whyche hast ben my com-
fort and my Joye, whych neuer hurtest persone that
myght escape fro deth! O, my swerde, yf ony persone 12
of noo value shold haue the & I knewe it, I shold deye
for sorowe." After that Rolland had wepte ynough, he
had fere that somme paynym myght fynde it after his
deth, wherfore he concluded ² in hym self to breke it, 16
and toke it & smote it vpon a rocke wyth alle hys
myght iij tymes wythoute hurtyng ony thyng the
swerde, and clefte the rocke to therthe, and coude in no
wyse breke the swerde. Whan he sawe the facyon and 20
coude do nomore therto, he took his horne, whyche was
of yuorye moche rychely made, and sowned & blewe it
moche strongely, to the ende that yf there were ony
crysten men hydde in the wodes or in the waye of 24
theyr retournyng, that they shold come to hym tofore
they wente ony ferther, and to fore he rendred hys
sowle. Thenne, seyng that none came, he sowned it
ageyn by soo grete force and vertu, and so Impetuously, 28
that the horne roof a sondre in the myddle, and the
vaynes of hys necke braken a sondre, and the ³synewes
of his body stratched. And that noys or voys by the
grace of god came to the eeres of Charles, whyche was 32
eyght myle fro hym. The Emperour, heeryng the
horne, he knewe wel that Rolland had blowen it, and
wold haue retorne ageyn, but Ganellon, the traytre,

¹ m ij.

² orig. cenclosed.

³ m ij, col. 2.

- whyche knewe wel alle the fayt, dystourneð hym, in
sayeng^r that Rollanð had blowen his horne for somme
wylde beest that he chaceð for his playsyr; For ofte
4 tymes he wold blowe his horne for lytel thyng, and
that he shold not doubte of nothyng. ¶ And thus he
dyð the kynge to vnderstonde that he byleueð hym,
and made none other semblaunte. Neuertheles, Rol-
8 land, leyng^r in thys sorowe, he peased^r his woundes also
wel as he myght, and stretched^r himself on the grasse
to the fresshenes for to forgeþe his thurst, whyche was
ouer grete. but Ganelon per-
suades him that
Roland is hunt-
ing.
- 12 ¶ Here vpon Baulduyn, his brother, came vnto hym,
whyche was moche heuy and sorouful for his brother
Roulland, whyche was in that necessity. And anone
Roulland sayð to hym, “my frende and my brother,
16 I haue so grete thurst that I must nedes deye yf I haue
not drynke to aswage my thurst. Roland stretches
himself on the
grass.
- ¶ Baulduyn had grete payne in goyng^r here and there,
and ¹coude fynde no water, and came to hym ageyn &
20 sayde he coude fynde none; and in grete anguysshe he
lepte² on Roulandes hors, and rode for to fetch Charles,
For he knewe wel that rollanð was nyghe his deth.
Anone after came to hym Thyerry, duc of Ardayne,
24 whyche wepte vpon Rollanð so contynuelly that he myȝt
not speke. but with grete payne Rolland confessyd hym
and dysposed^r hym of his conseyence. neuertheles, that
same day Rollanð had receyued^r the body of our lord,
28 For the custome was that the subgettes of Charles that
day whyche they shold fyght were confessyd & comuned
wythoute fayllyng by men of the chyrche, which alway
were wyth them. Rolland, whyche knew his ende by
32 entyer contemplacyon, his eyen lyfte vp to heuen, &
his hondes Ioynerð, al stretched^r in the medowe, began
to say thus: “Fayre lord god, my maker, my redemour,
sone of the glorious moder of comferte, thou knowest
Baldwin comes to
him.
Roland asks for
water, but Bald-
win can find none,
and rides off to
fetch Charles.
Roland confesses
himself,
and knowing his
end is near,
commends him-
self to God,

¹ m ij, back.

² orig. left

myn entency[o]n, thou knowest what I haue doon for
 praying for mercy the bounte that is in the. by thy grete mercy of
 through the merits of Christ, whyche thou art enuyronned, by the grace whyche in
 the haboundeth, by the meryte of thy passyon, holy 4
 and bytter, with a good and humble hert I requyre the
 y^t tofore the^thys day my faul^ttes, synnes, and ygnor-
 aunces may be pardouned to me, and take noo regarde
 to the trespasses that I haue doon to the; but beholde 8
 that I deye for the, and in the fayth that thou hast
 ordeyned. remembre that thou hengest on the tree of
 the crosse for the synnars, and so as thou hast redemed
 me, I beseche the that I be not loste. Alas! my maker 12
 god omnyotent, wyth good wylle I departed oute of
 my contreye for to defende thy name, and for to mayn-
 tene crystendom. ¶ Thou knowest that I haue suffred
 many anguysshes of hungre, of thurst, of hete, of colde, 16
 & many mortal woundes. And day and nyght to the,
 my god, I yelde me culpable; I mystrust not thy mercy.
 thou art pyetous; thou art comen for the synnars; thou
 pardonest marye magdelene and the good thief on the 20
 crosse, by cause they retorned vnto the; they were
 synnars as I am; lyke as they dyd I crye the mercy,
 & better yf I coude saye it. thou byheldest how Abra-
 ham was obeyssaunt to the of hys sone ysaac, wherfor 24
 he ferde moche the better; byholde me how I am obe-
 dyent to the commaundements of the chyrche: I byleue
 in the, I loue the aboue all other, I loue my neyghbour.
 He prays for the souls of his com-
 rades. ¶ O good lord, I beseche the to pardoune & forgyue 28
 alle theym that thys day ben deed in ²my companye,
 & that they may be saued. Also, my maker, I requyre
 the to take hede of the pacyence of Job, for which he
 was moche the better, that I deye here for thurst, and 32
 am allone. I am wounded mortally, and may not helpe
 my self, and take in pacyence alle the sorowe that I
 suffre, and am therwyth content whan it pleaseth the.

¹ m ij, back, col. 2.² m iij.

as al thys is trewe, pardone me, comferte my spyryte,
receyue my soule, and brynge me to reste perdurable."

Whan Rolland had prayed thus, he sette hys handes
4 on hys body, holdyng^t hys flesshe, and after sayd^t thre
tymes, ¶ "**Et in carne mea videbo deum saluatorem**
meum," and after layed his handes on hys eyen, and
sayd^t, "**Et oculi isti conspecturi sunt,** In thys
8 flesshe that I holde I shal see my sauycour, and these
eyen shal beholde hym;" and after he sayd^t that he
sawe thynges celestyal, whyche the eyen of mankynde
myght not see, ne the eeres here, ne the hert thynke,
12 the glorie whyche god hath maad^t redy to them that
loue hym; and in sayeng^t, "**In manus tuas, domine,**
commendo spiritum meum," he layed^t hys armes vpon
hys body in maner of a crosse, & gaf and rendred^t hys
16 soule to god the xvj kalendes of Juyl.

Then he crosses
his hands on his
breast,

and saying, "Into
thy hands I com-
mend my spirit,"
expires.

¹¶ Of the vysyon of the deth of Roulland',
and' of the sorowe of Charles, and' how
he complayned' hym pyetously, & other
20 maters: capitulo iiiij

"**T**He day that Roulland the marter rendred^t hys
soule vnto god, I, Turpyn, archebyssshop of
Raynes, was in the valeye of Rounchyuale, tofore
24 charles the Emperour, and sayd^t masse for the soules
whyche were passed^t oute of thys world. And as I
was in the secrete of the masse I was rauysshed^t, and
herde the aungellys of heuen synge and make grete
28 melodye. And I wyst not what it myght be, ne wher-
fore they soo dyd^t. And as I sawe the aungellys mounte
in to heuen on hye, I sawe comyng^t a grete legyon of
knyghtes, alle blacke, ageynst me, the whyche bere a
32 praye, wherof they maad^t grete noyse and desraye.
whan they were tofore me in passyng^t, I sayd^t to them

"The day that
Roland died, I,
Turpin,

was celebrating
mass before
Charles,

and in the
'secret' I saw a
vision of black
spirits passing
with great noise,

and I asked them
who they were,

and they told me
of the deaths of
Marsurius and
Roland.

And I told the
vision to Charles,

and, while I was
speaking, came
Baldwin, and told
us of the slaughter
of our men.

And Charles
ordered the army
to return,

and he himself in
front found
Roland dead,

and he wept and
lamented over
him bitterly.

and demaunded who they¹ were, & what they bare.
One of the deuylles ansuerd & sayd, 'we bere the
kyng Marfuryus in to helle, for long a-goon he hath
wel deserved it. And Roulland, your trompette, wyth 4
Mychel thaungel & many other in his companye, is
brouzt in to Joye perdurable to heuen.' And as the
masse was fynysshed I² recounted to charles the vysyon
whyche I had seen, how thangellys of heuen bare the 8
soule of Roulland in to paradys, & the deuylles bare
the soule of a sarasyn in to helle. Thus, as I sayd
these wordes, baldwyn, whyche rode on Rollandes hors,
cam hastely and said to charles how the crysten men 12
were dede & bytrayed, and how Rolland was hurte,
and in what estate he had lefte hym. Assone as he
had tolde thys, the crye was made thurgh thoost that
euery man shold retorne backe, & there was a grete 16
bruyt. But themperour Charles, to whome thys mater
touched at the hert more than to ony other, auauenced
hym for to goo thyder; and whan he came he fonde
Rolland expyred, hys hondes in crosse vpon hys vysage 20
al stratched. And anone Charles fyl down vpon hym,
and began to wepe moche tenderly, smytyng hym on
his vysage, rendyng his clothes, & tormented hys body,
& myght not speke a grete whyle. whan he was re- 24
torned to hym self by ardeur of dylectyon and excercyte
of sorowe, he sayd in thys wyse: 'O comferte of my
body, honour of frenssh men, suerd of Iustyce, spere
that myght not bowe, hawberck that myght not be 28
broken, helme of helthe, resemblyng to Iudas³ macha-
beus in prowesse, samblant to sampson⁴ in strengthe, &
to Absalon in beaulte! O ryght dere neuew, fayr &
wyse, in batayl ryal! O destroyer of the sarasyns, de- 32
fendour of crysten men, walle of clergie, staffe to
wydowes & of poure orphelyns, Releuer of chyrches,

¹ orig. w hothey.

² m iij, back.

³ orig. Indas

⁴ m iij, back, col. 2.

tonge of trouthe, Mouthe wythout lesyng^t, trewe in al
 Iugement, prynce of bataylle, conduytour of the frendes
 of god, Augmentour of the crysten fayth, & byloued
 4 of euery persone! Alas! why haue I brought the in
 to a straunge contreye? wherfor am I not dede with¹
 the? O Roulland^t, wherfor leuest thou me heuy &
 sorouful? helas! caytyf that I am, what shal I doo?
 8 Alas! sorouful, whyther shal I goo? I praye to almyghty
 god^t that he conserue the; I requyre thangellis of heuen
 that they be in thy compagne; I requyre the marters,
 of whom thou art of the nombre, y^t they wyl receuye
 12 the in to the Ioye perdurable. alway I shal remembre
 the wepyng, alway I shal fele thy departyng, as dauyd
 dyd of natan & of absalon. Alas! Rolland, thou goost
 in to lyf & Ioye perdurable, & leuest me in thys world
 16 sorouful. Thou art in heuen in consolacion, & I am in
 wepynges & tribulacions. Alle the world is euyl con-
 tent of thy deth, & thangellys hath brouzt the in com-
 forte.' In thys manere and otherwyse Charles bewept
 20 and² sorowed^t his neuwe Roulland^t. And^t he made hys
 tentys to be sette vp there, for to lodge there al that
 nyght, & dyd^t doo make grete fyres and^t grete lyghtes
 for to wathe the body of Roulland; & after he dyd^t
 24 do enoynte hys body with myrre & baulme and other
 thynges aromatiques, for to conserue the body from euyl
 sauour; and^t his obsequyes were made, & hys entyer-
 ment with grete prayers, offrynges, & almesses in grete
 28 contemplacion."

And he lamented
 over him as David
 over Absalom,

and, after, caused
 his body to be
 embalmed.

¶ How Olyuer was founden slayn, and' of the
 deth of the sarasyns, & of the deth of
 ganellon, whyche was hydous: capitulo v

32 **I**N the morne erly, charles came where the bataylle
 had been with his peple, and there they fonde the
 noble Olyuer stretched^t oute in maner of a crosse, Next morning the
 body of Oliver is
 found,

¹ orig. thith.

² m iiij.

fastened to four
stakes,
and flayed.

Charles vows he
will never cease
till he has avenged
the death of his
men.

By a miracle the
day continues till
he overtakes the
Saracens, and

slays 4000 of
them.

Then Charles
enquires who was
the traitor.

Thierry accuses
Ganelon.

Charles appoints
a knight to fight
for Ganelon.

Thierry slays him,

whyche was fastned to foure stakes with iiij cordes & sharply bounden, and fro the necke to the nayles or vngles of his feet and handes he was flayn; he was al to-hewen, and shotte & hurte wyth speres, sharp dartes, 4 quarellys, & arowes, & beten wyth staues; he was al to-faissshed and broken. wherfore the crye of many of the crysten began to renewe for the hydous deth of Olyuer, and of many other. wherfore Charles ¹sware by 8 god almyghty that he wold neuer cesse tyl that he had founden the sarasyns, & forthwyth he went wyth his hoost & noblesse. and by cause that the paynymys were moche² ferre fro them, god shewed a fayr myracle; 12 For that same day was prolonged thre dayes longe wythout that the sonne remeued any thyng. and they fonde the sarasyns by a ryuer named Ebra in Cezarye, whyche rested them, and ete & dranke at theyr ease, 16 wythout doubtyng of any thyng. and charles & hys people came vpon them so Impetuously that in a litel whyle there were slayn iiij M sarasyns, and the other fledde & saued them self. Thenne themperour, seyng 20 that he myght goo no ferther, retorned to rounchyale, And began tenquyre vpon the fayt of trayson, and who had doon it, & what man. Thenne he was enformed that Ganellon had made it, and that was the comune 24 oppynyon of them alle. And emonge alle other Thyerry accused and appeled hym of the treason, and that he wold fyght in the quarel. ¶ For Thyerry had knowleche by the sarasyn that rolland had bounden to a tree. 28 The kyng charles ordeyned a knyght for ganellon, named pynable, to fyzt ayenst thyerry. And whan these ij champyons were in the lystes, ³anone pynalle was slayne by Thyerry; and as wel by thys moyn as 32 by other, it appered clerely that ganellon had bytrayed them. wherfore the emperour Charles, wythoute goyng any ferther, dyd to take iiij grete horses, & made to sytte

¹ m iiij, col. 2.

² orig. mocbe.

³ m iiij, back.

on them iiij stronge men, & bonde ganellon to two
 horses by his ij handes, and bonde the two feet to the
 other ij horses, & made hym to be drawen with the one
 4 hors toward y^e eest, & that other toward the weste, that
 other ayenst the southe, and that other toward the
 north. In this maner eche of the hors drewe forth his
 quarter of the body of the parte whyche he was
 8 bounden vnto.

and Charles
 has Ganelon
 drawn in pieces
 by horses.

¶ How after the thynges afore sayd' charles
 gaf thankynges & preysynges to god &
 saynt Denys, & of the constytucions that
 12 he made in fraunce : capitulo vj

WHan thexecucyon was doon of Ganellon and
 executed, charles & .hys people cam in to the
 place where the frensshe men had be slayn, &
 16 bygan to knowe theyr parents, frendes, & lordes, for to
 bere them in to halowed place. they caryed somme
 vpon theyr horses; Other salted them wyth salte, for
 to mayntene them to brynge them in to theyr contreye;
 20 Other buried them in the same place, & ¹some bare
 theym on their sholdres. Somme ennoynted them wyth
 oylle and myrre, & somme wyth baulme the best wyse
 they myght. Neuertheles, there were two cymtoyres
 24 or chircheyrdes, ryght deuoute & pryncypally halowed
 emonge the other, whych were sacred and blessyd wyth
 vij bysshops. That one of the cymtoyres was in arles,
 and that othe[r] in burdegale. & Saynt maxymyen of
 28 ays, Saynt Trophyn of arles, poule of nerbonne, Saynt
 Saturyn of Tholouse, saynt fontyn of poytyers, saynt
 Marcel of lymoges, and saynt Eutrope of xayntes had
 sacred and halowed them. In whyche places were
 32 buried the moost party of the frensshe men slayn and
 destroyed in rounyuale. Themperour dyd do bere

The French army
 attend to their
 dead comrades :

some they bury,
 others they em-
 balm and take
 with them.

Two cemeteries
 are made, one at

Arles, the other
 at Bordeaux,

where the French
 dead are buried.

¹ m iiij, back, col. 2.

Roland is buried
at Blois, at the
Church of St.
Romain.

Oliver and others
are buried at
Bordeaux.

Charles gives all
the land for seven
miles round to the
church of St.
Romain, for the

sake of Roland,

and appoints
masses for the
dead.

At Aries are
buried Samson,
Naymes, and
others.

Constantine's
body is taken to
Rome.

rolland, the glorious marter, vpon two mules couerd
wyth clothes of sylke, honourably vnto bloye, & in the
chyrche of saynt Romain, the whyche he had edefyed
and founded wyth chanonnes regular, he dyd rychely 4
burye hym, and wyth grete magnyfycence; & on hye,
ouer his sepulture, he dyd do sette hys swerde, and at
hys feet he dyd do sette his horne of yuorye. Not
wythstondyng, after, the horne was taken aweye and 8
borne to Saynt Seueryn at bourdeaws. At bourdeaulx
were buryed olyuer & gaudeboy, ¹kyng of Fryse, Ogyer,
kyng of denmark; and Crestayn, kyng of bretaine;
Garyn, duc of Lorayne, and many other. As for Eafe- 12
rus, kyng of bourdeaulx; Euglerius, kyng of guyan;
lambert, kyng of bourges, and galerus reynnaut, with
v M other, charles gaf xij C vnces of siluer of money
that tyme courant, & as moche of talents of gold, & 16
many robes and mete to poure peple, for sauacyon of
their soules. and al the londe seuen myle aboute he gaf
to the chyrche of saynt Romain, and maad it subgette
to that relygyon. And al bloye, wyth thappertenautes 20
and the see ayenst the sayd terrytorye, he gaf semblably
to the sayd chyrche for charyte & loue of Rolland, and
ordeyned it so for euer. and on the day of their pas-
syon he ordeyned that in the same place shold euery 24
yere perpetuelly xxx poure men be fedde and clothed
competently, and thyrty messys songen for them that
there were buryed and entyered, and for alle them that
were dede in spayne for the crysten fayth. In Arles 28
was buryed the counte of lengres; samson, duc of bour-
goyne; Naymes, duc of bauyere; Arnold de bellandus,
and Albert bourgoynon, and other fyue knyghtes, wyth
ten thousand other moyen peple. Constantyn, pro- 32
uoste of ²Rome, was borne to Rome wyth many other
Romayns, and for y^e remedye of theyr soules them-
perour gaf in arles for almesse xij C vnces of syluer

¹ m v.

² m v, col. 2.

and xij talentes of gold, whyche was worth a grete
somme of gold & syluer courant in that tyme.

¶ How Charles wente in to Almayne, where
4 he deyed' holyly, And of hys deth shewed
to Turpyn, and' of hys buryeng' Impery-
ally: capitulo vij

- 8 **A**fter the thynges afore sayd, Themperour charles
and Turpyn, wyth the other, came and passed by
vyenne; & there Turpyn tharchebyssshop, a moche
holy man, abode, for he was wery and moche febled
of the payne that he had had for the fayth in spayne.
12 and Charles wente to parys, & anone after he assemaled
al the nobles and the moost grettest lordes of hys con-
treye, for to establyssh certayn ordynaunces, and for to
gyue thankynges to god & to saynt Denys of the vyc-
16 torye that he had obteyned in his tyme vpon the sara-
syns, paynymys, & myscreauntes. And after that he
had thanked god and saynt denys, and to his chyrche
fast by parys, lyke as saynt Poule thapostle and saynt
20 Clement the pope had¹ doon in tyme passed, he maad
constytucyon entyere that al the kynges of Fraunce
present & to come shold obeye to the pastour that shold
be for y^e tyme of that chyrche, and that neuere kyng
24 shold be crowned wythoute the pastour of that chyrche,
ne the byssshop of parys shold not be receyued at Rome
wythout hys consent & comandement. And he gaf
many rychesses to y^t chirche, & in token that fraunce
28 was gyuen to that chyrche of saynt denys, he ordeyned
that euery possessour in al y^e nacyon of fraunce shold
gyue & be bounden to gyue to the chyrche of saynt
denys, for to edefye & augmente it, iiij pens of money
32 courant yerely & perpetuely, & al they that shold gyue
it wyth a good wylle, yf they were of bonde & serue

Charles goes to
Vienna,

where he leaves
Turpin,

and thence to
Paris.

He ordains that
all kings of France
shall be crowned
at St. Denis,

and all bishops
should be subject
to the priest of
that church.

Also that every
person should pay
to it yearly four
pence,

¹ m v, back.

and any bondmen
who paid this
should be free.

He prays for the
souls of his
soldiers.

St. Denis ap-
pears to him,

and declares that
all who pay the
annual pence to
his church, shall
have forgiveness
of their sins.

And this payment
was called the
Frank of St.
Denis,

whence the coun-
try has its name
of France.

condycion, he wold^t they shold be franke & free of con-
dycyon. And^t after anone these thynges ordeyned, he
went & came tofore the body of saynt denys moche
denoutely, & there he prayed the glorious saynt that he 4
wold^t praye vnto our lord^t Ihesu Cryst, that alle they y^t
were dede of the crysten fayth in the tyme that he had^t
regned^t that they myght be saued^t, and^t that the payne
that they had^t taken my³t be to them the crowne of mar- 8
tyrdom in the glorye perdurable; & in semblable wyse
he prayed^t for al them that wold^t ¹paye gladly the pens
aforesayd^t to his chyrche. As god^t wold^t, that nyght
folowyng^t saynt denys appyered^t to hym, & sayd^t to 12
hym in thys manere: "O kynge, vnderstonde me,
knowe thou, that I haue made prayer to god, my maker,
& he hath graunted^t that alle they that haue been ayenst
the sarasyns with the haue pardon of al theyr trespaces, 16
& that wyllyngly shal paye the penyes for the edefy-
cacyon of my chyrche & augmentyng^t the seruyce of
god^t, they shal haue amendement of lyf and pardon of
theyr synnes." This vysyon on the morne themperour 20
recounted to hys peple, lyke as he had herd, by cause
they shold wyth a good wyllle pay the penyes that he
had ordeyned; & he that gaf it was called the franke of
saynt denys, by cause that he was free and^t quyte of al 24
seruage by the commandement of the kyng. After
came the custome that that londe whyche was called
Gallia loste hys name, & was called fraunce, as it is
named^t at thys day, & Fraunce is as moche to say as 28
free of al seruage anenst al peple; and^t therfore the
lordes of Fraunce for this cause emonge al crysten men
owen to be honoured^t & prayed^t.

¹ m v, back, col. 2.

¶ The recapitulacion of alle thys werke, & of
his deth at Acon, & of hys sepulture:
capitulo viij

4 ¹ **T**He kyng Charles contynued gloriously his lyf
in vertuouse operacyons, And whan he felte the
declyne of hys lyf he went vnto Acon, where he Charles retires to
Acon,
8 had tofore doon moche good, & enobled a chyrche of
our lady the rounde, the whyche he dyd do make, and
gaf therto grete tresour of relyques of bodyes of sayntes,
of gold & syluer, of clothes of sylke, & other precy-
sytees meruayllous, and there he deyed in the yere of where he dies at
the age of 72,
12 hys age lxxij. & for the magnyfycence of hys werkes
he was called charles the grete; & he had iij sones leaving three sons
thenne lyuyng, of whom the fyrst was named Charles,
the second Pepyn, & the thyrd Lowys; & also he had and three daugh-
ters.
16 iij daughters, that one was named Rotrudys, that other
berga, & the thyrd gylla. & whan he knewe that he
myght noo longer lyue, hys sone lowys, whome he had His youngest son,
Louis, succeeds
him.
20 ordeyned for speyal loue kyng of guyan, he lefte to
hym the mageste Imperyal. For to knowe the holynes
& the glorious ende of Charles, & how he was saued in
heuen, and renomed an holyman, The deuoute Turpyn, Turpin, at Vienna,
archebysshop of Raynes, sayth in this manere, "I Tur-
24 pyn, archbyshop of Raynes, was in vyenne in the
chyrche tofore thaulter, & was rauysshed in sayeng the
psalm, '**Deus in adiutoryum** ² **meum intende.**' I sawe sees a vision of
devils,
28 a companye of blacke peple lyke Ethyopyens, whych
were in quantyte Innumerable, whyche went toward
lorayne; and I sawe one tofore hys felowes, & I de-
maunded hym whyther al they wente. the whyche,
beyng constrayned to ansuere, sayd, 'we alle goo to
32 Acon to the dethe of Charles, whyche lyeth a-dyeng'.
And we wyl see yf we may haue hys soule for to bere
in to helle to perpetuel dampnacyon.' Thenne I sayd

¹ m vj. ² orig. adintoryum. ³ m vj, col. 2.

to hym, 'I adiure the by the vertue of the name of
our Lord^e Ihesu cryst that, wythoute fayllyng^e, after that
ye haue doon, that thou retorne by me.' " Anone after,
The devils return, or he coude fynyshe hys psalme, the deuylles cam 4
retournyng ageyn in the same ordre that they wente.
" And^e thenne I sayd^e to hym that I had^e spoken to by-
fore, 'what haue ye doon there as ye haue been?'
and tell him that that same deuyl ansuerd^e, that 'James of galyce, frende 8
St. James pro- to charles, hath ben moche contrarye to vs, for whan
duced so many we were redy for to receyue hys soule, and^e had^e egally
good works done departed^e his good^e dedes and his euyl, he brought so
by Charles, that many stones & tymbre of chyrches, whyche he had^e doo 12
make in the name of hym, that his good^e dedes sur-
mounted^e moche his euyl dedes, wherfore we myght
they cannot have haue noo thyng ne parte;' & thys sayd, the deuyl
his soul. 'vanysshed^e awaye," & soo he loste hys vysyon. Thus 16
Charles, in the moneth of feuaryere, rendred^e his soule
to god^e holyly. For after that he retorned fro spayn he
dyd but languyshe & appayre in hys body toward^e hys
deth; & in hys ende he ordeyned^e many almesse, & 20
to say many masses & psaulters. And^e the vysyon that
the glorious archebysshop Turpyn sawe, is sygnyfy-
cacion that he whyche maynteneth and^e edefyeth
chyrches in thys present world^e, that he maketh pre- 24
paracyon of hys syege in heuen. His sepulture was
moche honourable emonge al the sepultures of the world^e,
noble and^e ryche excellently, and^e so fayr that it myzt
not be amended^e. and^e ouer hys tombe was maad^e an 28
arche of gold^e & syluer and^e of precyous stones, com-
prysed by grete scyence. & thyder came Leo the pope,
accompanied^e wyth prynces Romainys, archebyssshops,
byssshops, Abbottes, Dukes, Erles, and^e many other 32
lordes, and^e dyd^e do make a fayre representacyon of the
body of Charles, clad^e rychely and Imperyally with a
fayre crowne of gold sette on his hede, & satte vpon

and tell him that
St. James pro-
duced so many
good works done
by Charles, that

they cannot have
his soul.

Charles is buried
with great mag-
nificence,
in a tomb over

which was set a
figure of himself,
crowned and
seated on his
throne.

a chayer of gold^l moche fayre and shynyngⁱ, and^l resembled^l wel a notable Iuge lyuyng. and they sette vpon his knees notably the texte of the four gospels in
 4 fayre letters ¹of gold^l, & wyth the ryzt hande he helde the lettre, & in the lyfte hande he helde the ceptre Imperial, moche ryche; & by cause the heed^l shold not encline to eyther syde, hit was vnder set wyth a chayne
 8 of gold^l & susteyned^l. And^l the crowne that was on hys heed^l raught to the arche, whiche was al aboue wel made, & the conduytes of the sepulture were replenysshed with al good odours aromatyques & precyous, and^l after
 12 closed^l & shette moche subtylly, & honourably kepte, as it was wel worthy for to be doon.

On his knees
were placed the
Gospels,

and in his left
hand the sceptre.

¶ Thexcusacyon of thauctour. ix

16 **T**His werke, accomplysshed^l to the playsyr of god^l tofore wryton, conteyneth thre bookes, by the chapytres deuyded^l, as it appereth openly to the reders, and^l I haue made them thre, after that I haue comprysed^l in the separacyon and^l deuydyngⁱ of the
 20 matyer. Of whyche the fyrst book speketh of the begynnyngⁱ of fraunce, and^l of the fyrst crysten kyngⁱ of fraunce, whyche was named^l Cloys by the moyen of his wyf clotildys, in descendyng to kyngⁱ Pepyn, fader of
 24 themperour Charles, In the honour of whome thys book is composed^l for the moost parte; to the whyche Pepyn the lygnage of ²kyngⁱ Cloys took an ende in successyon of the Royalme of Fraunce. And^l the sayd^l fyrst book
 28 sayth, more ouer, how Charles was nourrysshed^l, of hys corpulence, of hys etyngⁱ, of hys strengthe, of hys seynce, & other werkes of magnyfycence. The second^l book speketh of the bataylle that Olyuer dyd^l ayenst
 32 Fyerabras, the meruayllous geaunte, sone of ballant, Admyral of spayne, a puyssaunt kynge; & al the fyrst parte of the second book is attributed^l to noble olyuer,

This work contains three books, divided into chapters.

The first book tells of the beginning of France,

and of the youth of Charles.

The second book, of the duel between Oliver and Fierabras.

¹ m vj, back, col. 2.

² m vij.

The third book
treats of the con-
quest of Spain by
Charles,

of the treason of
Ganelon,

and the death of
Charles.

and in the honour of hym. After ye shal fynde how
the peres of fraunce were deteyned in Aygremore and
put in surete, & after saued fynably by florypes, the
curtoys doughter of the sayd ballant; And the holy 4
relyques recoured, and other maters of grete mer-
uaylles. The iij book speketh how, by reuelacyon of
saynt Iames, charles went and conquerd spayne &
galyce, where as he dyd operacions vertuous, & made 8
constytucyons of sauacyon, wyth many bataylles doon
by hym and hys subgettes; and fynably of the trayson
of Ganellon, by the whyche the deth of Rolland was
pyetous, the deth of Olyuer dolorouse, and of the other 12
peres of crysten knyghtes slayn & dede. And fynably
the deth of Charles themperour, as tofore is sayd and
wryton. and ¹after that ony persone wyl here or rede
of thys matere, the table made atte begynnyng shal 16
shewe it to hym lyghtly, yf it be hys playsyr to here or
rede of y^e werk in thys book composed.

¶ Thenuoye of thauctour: ca.

x

This work I have
written to be a
good example to
all,
how to rule their
lives.

AS I haue sayd at the begynnyng of thys present 20
werke, the escriptures and feates somme haue
ben reduced in wrytyng for to be in memorye,
to the ende that they that haue doon wel, be to vs
ensaumple in ensyewyng and folowyng them, & they 24
that haue doon euyl may be cause to rewle our lyf for
to come to the porte of helthe. For the comune vnder-
standyng is more contente to reteyne parables and
examples for the ymagynacion locall, than to symple 28
auctoryte, the whyche is reteyned by vnderstandyng,
and also semblably thystories spekyng of our lord
Ihesu cryst, of hys myracles, & of his vertuous sub-
gettes, euery man ouzt gladly to here and retenne them. 32
& it is so, that at the requeste of the sayd venerable

And I have made
it at the request

- man to fore named, Maister henry bolonnyer, chanonne
of lausanne, I haue been Incyted to translate & reduyse
in prose in to Frensshe the mater tofore reduced. as
4 moche as toucheth the fyrst & the thyrd ¹book I haue
taken & drawen oute of a book named myrrour hys-
toryal for the moost parte; & the second book I haue
onely reduced it out of an olde romaunce in frensshe.
8 And without other Informacyon than of the same book,
I haue reduced it in to prose, substancyally wythout
fayllyng, by ordynauce of chapytres & partyes of the
sayd book, after the mater in the same conteyned.
12 And yf in al thys book I haue mesprysed or spoken
otherwyse than good langage, substancyally ful of good
vnderstandyng to al makers & clerkes, I demaunde
correxyon and amendement, and of the defaultes par-
16 don. For yf the penne hath wryton euyl, the hert
thought it neuer, but entended to say wel; & also my
wytte & vnderstandyng, whyche is ryght lytel, can not
vttre ne wryte thys matere withoute errour. Neuer-
20 theles, who so vnderstondeth wel the lettre shal wel
compryse myn entencyon, by which he shal fynde
nothyng but moyen for to come to saluacyon. To the
whyche may fynably come alle they that wyllingly
24 rede, or here, or do thys book to be redde. Amen.

of Master Bolo-
myer,
Canon of Lau-
saune.

The first and third
book I have trans-
lated from the
Speculum His-
toriale, and the
second from an
old French
romance.

I pray all who
may find a fault
in it to pardon it,

and attribute to
my want of learn-
ing, not my good
will.

And I, William
Caxton, have, at

the instance of
Sir W. Daubeney,

translated this
book into English

And I pray all to

¹ m vij, back.

² m vij, back, col. 2.

excuse my rude
translation, and
forgive the faults
they may find.

And this work I
finished on the
18th June, in the
year of our Lord,
1483.

pardon me of thys symple & rude trans[1]acyon and
reducyng^r, bysechyng^r theym that shal fynde faute to
correcte it, & in so doying they shal deserue thankynges,
& I shal praye god^d for them, who brynge them and me, 4
after this short and transytorye lyf, to euerlastyng^r
blysse. Amen. the whyche werke was fynysshed^d in
the reducyng of hit in to englysshe, the xviiij day of
Iuyn, the second^d yere of kyng^r Rychard^d the thyrd^d, 8
And the yere of our lord^d MCCCC lxxxv, And^d enprynted^d
the fyrst day of decembre, the same of our lord^d, & the
fyrst yere of kyng Harry the seuenth.

¶ Explicit per William Caxton.

NOTES.

- Page 1, line 12. "hye hystories:" Fr. *histoires haultaines*.
- p. 1, l. 13. Fr. *lentendement comun est mieulx content a retenir pour la ymaginacion locale, a la quelle il est subzmis*.
- p. 1, l. 15. "gladly:" Fr. *volontiers*.
- p. 2, l. 9. Fr. *peult estre que je ieusse bien este informe*.
- p. 2, l. 11. See *Introduction*.
- p. 2, l. 27. The "*Book of the noble Hystories of Kynge Arthur and of certeyn of his Knyghtes*, reduced into English by Syr Thomas Malory, Knyght, and by Mr. William Caxton, deuyded into xxi bookes, chapytred and emprynted in the abbey westmestre;" was printed also in 1485, folio. It is a book of the greatest rarity. There is a perfect copy in Earl Jersey's library, at Osterley Park, and an imperfect one, wanting four leaves, in the library of Earl Spencer. It was reprinted by Wynkyn de Worde in 1498, folio, and an unique copy of this reprint is also in Earl Spencer's library. "*The last Siege and Conqueste of Jherusalem*," which gives the account of Godfrey of Bullogne, appeared in 1481.
- p. 16, l. 22. "the people is boystous & furious, &c.:" Fr. *celluy peuple est austere et furieulx, et, que pis est, sans memoire de dieu*.
- p. 17, l. 16. "guarysshed and hool:" Fr. *gary*.
- p. 17, l. 33. "and wepte—sayd:" Fr. *plourer moult largement en grant pitie va dire, &c.*
- p. 18, l. 11. Fr. *Pour quoy toy comme vray dieu et seigneur ie te requiers, comme ie ne desire croire quen toy fermement: par ta haultaine puissance ie demande*.
- p. 19, l. 27. [he]: the pronoun is unnecessarily inserted here: throughout the book the subject is constantly omitted in secondary clauses, where the person or thing spoken of is the same as in the principal sentence. See *Sege off Melayne*, l. 27, and note.
- p. 19, l. 31. "autentykly:" Fr. *auctentiquement*.
- p. 19, l. 32. "frentes:" clearly an error for "fontes:" the Fr. reads, *composer baptitoires couenablement*.
- p. 21, l. 23. "put hym self in relygyon:" that is, became a recluse, devoted himself to religion: Fr. *se mist en religion*.
- p. 26, l. 11. "cont[r]ye:" Fr. *pais*.
- p. 26, l. 24. "wel a poynte:" Fr. *bien a pointe*.

- p. 27, l. 4. "as touchyng the pytaunce:" as regards his share at dinner: Fr. *quant a la pitance*.
- p. 27, l. 12. "iij hors shoen:" the Fr. original adds, *venans de la forge*.
- p. 29, l. 1. "to hym:" we should here insert "he doeth," according to the reading of the French original, *on fait*.
- p. 29, l. 12. "frequented:" constantly studied: Fr. *frequentoit*.
- p. 29, l. 26. "moche ample & boystous:" Fr. *moult ample et robuste*.
- p. 29, l. 30. "he ete not for the moost parte, &c.:" Fr. *ne mengoit pour le plus que de quatre metz, si non de la venoison rostie*.
- p. 32, l. 21. "be enclosed in Iustyce:" Fr. *soies enclos en iustéce*.
- p. 33, l. 19. The original French runs: *ilz se vont trouuer en vng grant bois quon ne pouoit passer a mains de deuc iours encores a grant paine, et charles le pensoit passer en vng iour*. The meaning evidently is that the wood was so extensive that they could not pass through it in two days, and even then with great difficulty.
- p. 34, l. 1. Psalm cxix. 35.
- p. 34, l. 15. "after in the same contreye, &c.:" Fr. *depuis sont veus ces oyceaulx*.
- p. 34, l. 24. In the original, *Constantynople*.
- p. 37, l. 1. "moment." The original reading is *au mouuement quon tira*. The French *mouuement* is evidently a mistake.
- p. 37, l. 30. "And it was ordeyned, &c.:" Fr. *il est ordonne que ou moys de iuing a ays la cite tous les ans on deust venir veoir, &c.*
- p. 38, l. 23. "after that I shal mowe, &c.:" Fr. *selon que ien pourray concepuoir*.
- p. 39, l. 4. "of rome:" orig. *a rome*.
- p. 39, l. 9. "adiouste:" add. Fr. *adiindre*. On the word adjust, as representing the two Latin forms *adjustare* and *adjustare*, see Dr. Murray's paper in the *Philological Society's Transactions*, 1880.
- p. 39, l. 10. "I haue not founde in the book competent:" this, unintelligible in itself, is explained by the original French, which reads, *ou liure competent*, the last word meaning containing.
- p. 39, l. 20. See the different lists of the douzeperes, as given in the various romances in my note to *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 259, where the list given as that found in the *Sowdane of Babyloyn* should be read as that of the original French version in the Grenville copy, 10531. The names given in the *Sowdone* will be found in Dr. Hausknecht's Introduction to his edition of that romance, p. xxvii. For the names in *Roland* and *Otuel*, see my edition, note to l. 688.
- p. 40, l. 30. Compare *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 78.
- p. 41, l. 13. "as euyl and olde:" Fr. *comme mauvais viella-t*.
- p. 41, l. 33. "that I be fugytyf:" Fr. *ie soie fugi*.
- p. 42, l. 22. "quasi hurt, &c.:" hurt almost to the death.
- p. 42, l. 27. These exploits are related in the *Sowdone of Babylone*, pp. 4 *et seq.*
- p. 46, l. 19. "cremeur:" in the original the same.

- p. 46, l. 20. "as," read [h]as[t]: Fr. *qui as*.
- p. 48, l. 14. "At nede a man knoweth hys frende." See the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 131.
- p. 48, l. 20. See note to *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 988.
- p. 48, l. 28. "took to hym." The original adds, *qui estoit estachie a dix riches cloux de fin or*.
- p. 49, l. 22. "lodgyce:" Fr. *logis*.
- p. 50, l. 3. "oute of mesure:" so outrageous in his conduct and language. "At thys heure, &c.:" Fr. *de cette heure ie vous otroie*.
- p. 50, l. 18. "Andrewe:" Fr. *Andrieu*, does not appear again in the present or any other account of the treason at Roncesvalles, so far as I am aware.
- p. 50, l. 21. Compare the corresponding passages in *Sir Ferumbras*, ll. 310 *et seq.*, and the notes.
- p. 50, l. 33. "secretly:" Fr. *comme entre ses dens*. Cf. *Sir Ferumbras*, 322.
- p. 51, l. 24. "the kyng had gyuen to hym hys gloue in sygne of lycence." The usual mode of giving permission to undertake a duel: compare *Roland and Otuel*, l. 1366, and the *Song of Roland*, l. 482, and notes.
- p. 51, l. 31. "where shal I become:" what will become of me? See Prof. Skeat's note to *P. Plowman*, B. v. 651.
- p. 52, l. 22. "he setted nought by hym:" took no thought or heed of him.
- p. 53, l. 9. "or:" I have corrected the reading in accordance with the original, which has *ou*.
- p. 54, l. 18. Compare *Chanson de Roland*, 376. "*Jamais n'iert hum qui encuntre lui vaillet*."
- p. 55, l. 26. "thou art departed of a lowe hous:" Fr. *tu es bien de basse main party*.
- p. 56, l. 12. "of the rounde table." An addition of the translator.
- p. 56, l. 20. "I trowe thou be hurte." Not in the original.
- p. 56, l. 27. "flagons:" *barilz*: "botelles" in the *Sowdan*, l. 1185: "costrel" in *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 510, on which see note and *Introd.*, p. xii; at p. 60, l. 6, below, they are called "barylles."
- p. 57, l. 21. "Termagaunt:" Fr. *Tuluagaunt*.
- p. 57, l. 30. "goddes:" the reading has been corrected on the authority of the original, which has *dieulx*.
- p. 58, l. 28. "lether of arabye:" Fr. *cuir de capadoce*.
- p. 59, l. 3. "to the regarde of hys persone:" *i. e.* in comparison with himself.
- p. 59, l. 11. "I suppose:" *i. e.* I am sure.
- p. 59, l. 18. "grabau." The names of *Ferumbras'* swords are not given in *Sir Ferumbras* or the *Sowdan*, but in the verse *Fierabras* are said to have been *Plorance*, *Baptism*, and *Garbain*.
- p. 59, l. 23. ["I wyl saye:"] omitted also in the original, but plainly needed.

- p. 59, l. 25. In the verse *Fierabras* the names appear as *Galans*, *Munificans*, and *Aurisas*.
- p. 59, l. 33. The verse *Fierabras* gives the names of the swords made by Munificans as *Durendal*, *Musaguine*, and *Courtain*.
- p. 60, l. 6. "barylles." See p. 56, l. 27, and note.
- p. 60, l. 8. "bendedl:" bound, banded: Fr. *bende*.
- p. 61, l. 12. "seen:" *i. e.* seeing, considering.
- p. 61, l. 35. "thou remembrest:" Fr. *tu tauises*, *i. e.* thou thinkest of.
- p. 62, l. 18. "vtterance:" Fr. *a oultrance*.
- p. 62, l. 23. "at this stroke:" Fr. *a cestuy cop*.
- p. 62, l. 34. "bowedl and entredl:" Fr. *ploiez et entrez*.
- p. 63, l. 1. "tronchonedl:" Fr. *tronconne*, *i. e.* broken to pieces.
- p. 63, l. 5. "in a grete whyle:" Fr. *dune grant peece*, *i. e.* for a great while.
- p. 63, l. 12. "made:" an instance of the omission of the subject pronoun *he* before the verb. See p. 19, l. 27, and note.
- p. 64, l. 4. "he was bowedl afterwardl:" Fr. *par derriere*.
- p. 64, l. 14. "playe:" the regular technical term for fencing or fighting with swords. Thus the *Catholicon Anglicum* has: "a Bucler plaer, *gladiator*; a Bucler playnge, *gladiatura*. þ^e Swerde & y^e bucler (bukiller A.) playnge, *gladiatura*." In the *Ancren Riwe*, p. 212, we have the expression "*pleieð mid sweordes*." See further in my notes in the *Catholicon*.
- p. 64, l. 32. "reioye:" Fr. *resioyr*.
- p. 66, ll. 7-32. Caxton carefully distinguishes between *you* and *ye*: the former never being used for the nominative.
- p. 68, l. 21. "made a lytel course:" ran away a little distance.
- p. 68, l. 24. There is no mention of Oliver's drinking any of the balm in *Sir Ferumbras* or the *Sowdan*. See Dr. Hausknecht's note to the latter, l. 1191.
- p. 68, l. 29. "beyng^t nyghe vnto a grete ryuer, &c." See note 1 in Introduction to *Sir Ferumbras*, p. xii.
- p. 69, l. 12. ["he:"] the omission of the subject pronoun frequently causes ambiguity when two persons are spoken of: the [he] here, of course, refers to Oliver's horse.
- p. 69, l. 16. "aboue:" Fr. *oultre*, *i. e.* out of, away from.
- p. 69, l. 20. For number of chapter given as "viiij" read "xiiij."
- p. 71, l. 11. "tenestre:" read "terrestre."
- p. 71, l. 21. "Longyus." On the legend of *Longinus*, see Prof. Skeat's notes to *P. Plowman*, C. xxi. 82—90.
- p. 71, l. 31. "thou." Here the singular pronoun is used rightly as in a prayer addressed directly to our Lord: in the previous lines *you* and *ye* were used, as they were not of the character of a prayer.
- p. 72, l. 6. "for hys glorious medytacyon." In the original French, *par glorieux meditacion*. "Neuertheles:" Fr. *touttefois*.
- p. 72, l. 16. "soo coueytous in smytyng:" Fr. *conuoiteulx et affoibly*.
- p. 72, l. 17. "a-slepe:" *i. e.* numbed. Fr. *endormie*.

- p. 72, l. 19. "at vtterraunce:" a *oultrance*: comp. p. 62, l. 18.
- p. 73, l. 8. "for to apoynte wyth the:" Fr. *te faire vne pache*.
- p. 74, l. 5. "vylete:" Fr. *ville*.
- p. 74, l. 12. "matte." In the original the same. See *Sir Ferumbras*, ll. 2506, 2590, and Glossary.
- p. 75, l. 20. "whyche he brake and al to-frusshed euyt:" Fr. *cassa et rompi mallement*.
- p. 76, l. 5. "and ranne vpon hym:" Fr. *et se coururent*. The succeeding passage is awkwardly expressed in the translation. The original reads: *et fut premierement frappe Oliuer sur son escu par telle fierte, qu'au prez le poinz de Oliuer a mis en pieces son escu*, which is not much better. The *he*, of course, is *Ferumbras*.
- p. 78, l. 16. "enforced:" exerted. Compare *Sir Ferumbras*, 782—
"pan Firumbras *enforcede* hym þer to arise vp-on ys fete."
- p. 79, l. 18. "a faus dart:" Fr. *ung faulx dart*. Properly a hand-bill. See *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 966, and note—
"*falsarz an feþerd dart*."

The expression occurs again, p. 81, l. 28, below.

- p. 79, l. 20. "crapauld:" Fr. *crapaulx*, a toad.
- p. 80, l. 72. "a pynapple tree:" a pine or fir-tree. The *Catholicon Anglicum* gives: "a Pyne tre (A Pyne Appyltre A.); *pinus* (*pinum fructus eius* A.)." *Apple* was the ordinary word for the cones of the pine or fir. Lyte, Dodoens, p. 769, speaking of the pine, says: "his fruite is great Boulleans or bawles of a browne chesnut colour, and are called *pine-apples*." See other instances in my note in the *Catholicon*.
- p. 81, l. 12. "by force of shotte and of strokes." Altered on the authority of the original, which reads: "*a force de coup et de traits*."
- p. 81, l. 28. "faus dartes." See p. 79, l. 18, and note.
- p. 82, l. 6. "it is good to wete:" this does not at all convey the meaning of the original, which runs: *sans le dire se peult entendre*.
- p. 82, l. 15. The omission of the pronoun before *makyng* makes the sentence rather awkward.
- p. 82, l. 27. "Amanedys:" Fr. *Amandis*.
- p. 82, l. 35. In the *Sowdone* it is Roland and Oliver that are captured: see Dr. Hausknecht's note to l. 1433.
- p. 83, l. 9. "wente doun of a mountayn." In *Sir Ferumbras*, 984:
"at aualyng of an hulle."
- p. 83, l. 20. "morfounded:" Fr. *morfondus*, lit. chilled, affected by cold.
- p. 84, l. 31. "ones:" at some time or other.
- p. 85, l. 10. "Turpyn." For an account of this celebrated Knight-Bishop, see Dr. Hausknecht's note to the *Sowdone*, l. 1711.
- p. 85, l. 19. "sercheden:" compare *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 1093-4.

"is wounde to *enserehe* and saye.

At is heste þey wente þer-to & softe gunne *taste* is wounde."

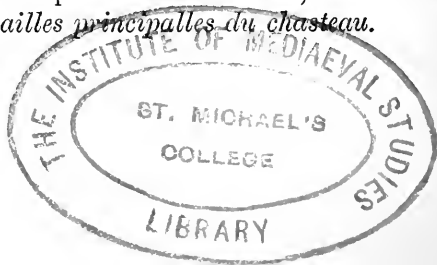
- p. 86, l. 3. "ballant thadmyral." Laban in the *Sowdone* throughout.

- p. 86, l. 32. "sythe." By using this word to render the original *puis*, Caxton has made the whole sentence almost unintelligible. It should run: "O brullant of mommyere, what is betyd of the noble kyng of Cordube and of my neuewe bruchart, and also of my sone fyerabras, the ledar and captayn of all?"
- p. 87, l. 6. "knyght:" Fr. *damoiseau*.
- p. 87, l. 15. In the *Sowdone* the French knights tell their true names.
- p. 87, l. 30. "yeman:" Fr. *vassal*.
- p. 88, l. 10. "brullant:" in the *Sowdone*, 1512, it is Floripas who advises her father to imprison the Frenchmen, not to slay them.
- p. 89, l. 3. "strayt:" Fr. *estroite*.
- p. 89, l. 6. See note to p. 79, l. 20.
- p. 89, l. 29. "put vnder by fals fortune:" Fr. *soubmis a faulx fortune*.
- p. 89, l. 31. "what I make": Fr. *que ie fays*, i. e. what I am doing, how I fare.
- p. 90, l. 11. Compare the description of Floripas as given in *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 5789, *et seq.*
- p. 90, l. 28. "whyche was made of one of the fayrye:" Fr. *faicte dune fae*.
- p. 91, l. 1. Caxton's translation of Raoul Lefevre's *Jason* was printed in 1477 (Blades). Several copies are still in existence.
- p. 91, l. 11. "doughter:" Fr. *la fille*.
- p. 91, l. 26. "Anone florypes had enuye to here hym speke:" Fr. *eult enuie les oyr parler*, i. e. had a great desire to hear them speak.
- p. 91, l. 31. "dyschoneste:" Fr. *inhonnestete*.
- p. 91, l. 32. "on that other syde:" i. e. on the other hand, again.
- p. 92, l. 21. "charlemayns:" evidently a misprint for "charlemayne," and not a genitive case.
- p. 92, l. 35. "for to meddle wyth:" Fr. *pour vous mesler* = to engage.
- p. 93, l. 3. "wel ferre for to be oute:" i. e. very far from being out. Perhaps we should read "wel ferre *fro* to be oute."
- p. 93, l. 18. "ye can wel playe with maydens, &c." Compare the corresponding passage in *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 1303, and Dr. Hausknecht's note to the *Sowdone*, l. 1723.
- p. 93, l. 29. "a corde & a staffe." In *Sir Ferumbras*, 1308, Floripas sends for "anuylt, tange, & slegge." The *Sowdan* agrees with Caxton, for in l. 1647 we are told that she
 "a rope to hem lete down goon
 That aboveñ was teyde faste."
- p. 94, l. 13. "a gardyn pretoyre:" Fr. *avoit ung pretoire*, i. e. an enclosed yard or space.
- p. 94, l. 27. "camuse:" flat-nosed. See note to *Sir Ferumbras*, 4437, and Glossary.
- p. 94, l. 35. "varlet:" a repetition of the original French word.
- p. 95, l. 27. "ye be here in surete as ferre as no man hath herde vs." This hardly conveys the meaning of the original, which runs: *se*

daunture quelque, i. e. so long as, or, provided that no man hath heard us.

- p. 95, l. 28. "I am not in doubte:" Fr. *en aultre doute*, i. e. fear.
- p. 96, l. 5. "when my fader the admyral destroyed Rome." See my Introduction to *Sir Ferumbras*, p. xii, and Dr. Hausknecht's edition of the *Sowdan*, Introd.
- p. 96, l. 6. "lucafar:" in the French versions of the romance *Lucifer* throughout.
- p. 97, l. 1. "damage:" Fr. *dommaige*.
- p. 97, l. 4. The French reads: *et plusieurs aultres terriennes victoires*.
- p. 97, l. 6. "deteyned:" Fr. *detenu*.
- p. 97, l. 30. "Rolland." In the *Sowdone*, l. 1668, it is Guy whom Charles orders first to go on the message to Balan. See Introduction, and Dr. Hausknecht's note to l. 1665.
- p. 98, l. 33. "cosyn." Guy was Charles's nephew: see *Sir Ferumbras*, 1922, 2091, &c., and see Dr. Hausknecht's note to the *Sowdone*, l. 1888.
- p. 99, l. 7. "lese:" destroy. Fr. *perdre*.
- p. 101, l. 15. "and:" if.
- p. 102, l. 5. Comparing p. 183, l. 32, it is clear that we should read "he behelde." On Durandal, see note to *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 988, and the *Sowdone*, l. 875.
- p. 102, l. 7. "descerkled:" cut off the circle or band of gold worn round the helmet. Compare *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 622, and note, and the corresponding passage in the *Sowdone*, l. 1182, and Dr. Hausknecht's note.
- p. 103, l. 29. "Ogyer:" in *Sir Ferumbras* it is Richard of Normandy who gives the account of Mantrible, which he was able to do, because, as we learn, "he knew all the cost."
- p. 105, l. 7. "he hath quytte his contreye of fals peple." There can be little doubt that we should read "he hath not quytte."
- p. 107, l. 14. "Naymes": in *Sir Ferumbras*, Roland: the *Sowdone* agrees with our text, see l. 1821.
- p. 108, l. 23. "with his berde florysshed." Compare *Roland and Otuel*, 82; where Naymes, describing Charles, says:
 "He sittes his duspers Imange,
 With white berde large and lange
 Faire of flesche & felle.
 With a floreschede thonwange,
 Oure noble kynge þat es so strange,
 His doghety men imelle."
- p. 113, l. 25. "enterbraced eche other & kyssed:" Fr. *se font baisser et accoller*.
- p. 116, l. 27. "gloutons." Cf. *Sir Ferumbras*, 1634, 3841, &c.
- p. 118, l. 26. Compare the account of the game "at the coal," given in the *Sowdone*, ll. 1999—2003. In it Lucifer burns the beard of Naymes, who at once kills him.

- p. 119, l. 8. "thou wendest to haue made me to muse in thy folyes:" Fr. *tu me cuidas il na pas gaires bon faite muser en tes folies.*
- p. 119, l. 17. "no more charge to playe:" Fr. *na plus cure de ioeur.*
- p. 120, l. 7. "put you in poynte:" Fr. *mis en point* = arm yourselves completely.
- p. 120, l. 28. "whyche was wel appoynted, &c.:" Fr. *trestien appareille tantost fut par terre verse.*
- p. 121, p. 18. Fr. *tousiours a la cue dung viel chien vous tenez.*
- p. 122, l. 23. "Marpyn:" in the *Sowdone*, Mapyne; in *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 2387, Maubyn.
- p. 123, l. 23. "he came so wel to poynte, &c.:" slightly different in the French, *il vient la bien a point, car le larron.*
- p. 124, l. 29. "hyr spouse that shold be:" Fr. *son espoux advenir.* Compare p. 134, l. 27.
- p. 128, l. 11. "doubte:" feared. Fr. *redoubte.*
- p. 129, l. 13. "wente in theyr repayre:" went on their way back. Fr. *alloient en leur repaire.*
- p. 130, l. 18. "lefte not for to be forthwith quartred, &c.:" he did not hesitate, though he should be at once cut to pieces. In the French, *et pour estre esquartelle presentement il ne se fust tenu quil ne prist celluy sarrazin.*
- p. 130, l. 29. "whyche wyth theyr feet and handes al to-bete hym in suche wyse, &c.:" Fr. *que des pies que des mains ilz le vont tant battre* = both with hands and feet they beat him, &c. Compare the corresponding passage in *Syr Ferumbras*, p. 90, l. 2790, and note.
- p. 133, l. 19. "so hardy and oute of mesure:" Fr. *si hardis et des-mesurez.*
- p. 134, l. 27. "hir loue and tocomyng husbond:" Fr. *son espouse advenir.* Compare p. 124, l. 29.
- p. 134, l. 31. "Truste ye none other, &c.:" be sure of this only, that if he die I shall leap out of the wyndowe, &c. Fr. *ne vous fies point que sil meurt.*
- p. 136, l. 11. "a morel of grete facyon:" Fr. *moreau de grant fasson.*
- p. 136, l. 19. "after that he was recoured:" as soon as he had recovered himself. Fr. *aprez quil se fut recouure.*
- p. 136, l. 32. "Inconuenyents:" Fr. *inconueniens* = damage.
- p. 137, l. 31. "cryed to hym wyth an hye voys, &c.:" Fr. *luy cria a haulte voix quil luy pleust de la venir baisier, en disant que selle viuoit pour la prouesse des barons que son pere ladmiral seroit vne ffoys en son dangier.* The whole passage is very obscure, nor does the corresponding line in *Sir Ferumbras* help much to make it any clearer.
- p. 142, l. 3. "at vtteraunce:" Fr. *a oultrance* = exceedingly.
- p. 142, l. 7. "esmaye you nothyng yet:" Fr. *ne vous esmaies eneore.*
- p. 142, l. 12. "beurage:" Fr. *beuraige*, a draught.
- p. 142, l. 30. "For they sawe parte of the walles, &c.:" Fr. *car ilz veoient a terre ruer les murailles principales du chasteau.*



- p. 143, l. 25. "be ye . . ne wroth ayenst Mahon:" in the *Sowdone* Balan smashes Malhound.
- p. 144, l. 15. "the frenshe men purpose to dystrouble vs at our souper:" Fr. *les francoys nous veullent faire refrodier notre soupper* = wish to make our supper cold.
- p. 145, l. 1. "wherfor of veray force the other paynynms must re-torne:" Fr. *pourquoy force fut aux aultres*, &c.
- p. 145, l. 25. "sythe he is a man of auctoryte:" Fr. *puis quil est homme de audience*.
- p. 147, l. 5. "abandonned hym self to goo:" offered himself, volunteered.
- p. 147, l. 26. "greued in hys persone:" wounded. Fr. *greue de sa personne*.
- p. 149, l. 5. "on a day emonge al other:" Fr. *ung iour entre les aultres*.
- p. 149, l. 17. "at al aduenture:" Fr. *a son aduenture*.
- p. 149, l. 28. "he doubted entyerly:" Fr. *il doubta entierement* = feared greatly, or in his heart. See *Glossary*.
- p. 151, l. 6. "dropped:" Fr. *platz* = broad.
- p. 152, l. 6. "attayned ouerthwart the necke:" Fr. *lattaingt du trauers du col*.
- p. 154, l. 4. "of thy partye:" = so far as thou art concerned. Fr. *de ta part*.
- p. 154, l. 13. Fr. *Et quant ladmiral les vit venir tout ethroclite en son entendement*. I can make nothing of "the ethroclites."
- p. 155, l. 8. "Orages:" in *Sir Ferumbras*, 3823, Malyngbras; in the *Sowdone*, 2145, Espyard.
- p. 155, l. 29. "To whom there is none like or equal in goodness in the world:" Fr. *quil non y a point de pareil*.
- p. 158, l. 2. "in comyng, &c.:" as we should now see, *en passant*, or by the way. Fr. *en venant vous debuez scauoir*.
- p. 158, l. 5. The miracle of the water rising to a level with the banks, and afterwards subsiding, is not given in the English metrical versions of the romance. See Dr. Hausknecht's note to the *Sowdone*, l. 2810.
- p. 159, l. 10. "dantesuyle." In the original French, *dautefeuille*, evidently misread by Caxton.
- p. 161, l. 1. "how am I determyned:" Fr. *comme suis ie déterminé*.
- p. 161, l. 29. "as a theef attaynt:" Fr. *comme larron prouue*.
- p. 163, l. 12. "deffende:" forbid. Fr. *ne plaise pas a dieu que iamais*.
- p. 165, l. 31. "wyth motye:" Fr. *a ce mouuement vous viendrez*.
- p. 167, l. 14. "reclame me recreaute, &c.:" Fr. *reclame recreant et tenu reboute*.
- p. 169, l. 3. "bowed his hede:" Fr. *baissa le menton*.
- p. 169, l. 28. "of an olde Serpente, &c.:" Fr. *dung viel serpent crote et moult endurey*.
- p. 170, l. 27. "confanon:" so in the original French.

- p. 171, l. 27. "she was departed fro her gesyne, &c.:" Fr. *qui auoit faicte sa gessine de deux filz*, that is, who had given birth to two sons.
- p. 172, l. 11. "facyon:" = state of affairs.
- p. 175, l. 24. "Thus doynge:" = while this was happening.
- p. 175, l. 32. "Amyotte." Amyote, *Sir Ferumbras*, 4663; Barrok, in the *Sowdone*, 2939.
- p. 177, l. 10. In the *Sowdone*, 3043, Richard is left as governor of Mantrible.
- p. 177, l. 35. "he swowned, &c.:" Fr. *il pasma de dueil et cria comme tout hors du sens*.
- p. 178, l. 11. "wel abused:" Fr. *bien abusez* = greatly deceived or mistaken. This is almost the oldest use of the word. "*Abuser*. To abuse, misuse . . . deceive, disappoint, gull, cozen, beguile. *S'abuser*. To mistake, to be in error; to wronge himselfe, &c." Cotgrave.
- p. 179, l. 7. "the olde kyng Coldroe tempestede hym." Here Caxton has made a most curious mistake. The original runs: *et avec luy le viel roy Coldroe, tempeste, et brullant de mommiere: tempeste* being really the name of one of the Saracen kings, and not a verb.
- p. 183, l. 5. "better aduysed:" Fr. *quil soit desensle(?)*.
- p. 183, l. 32. "byhelde:" Fr. *regarderent*. See note to p. 102, l. 6.
- p. 184, l. 13. "Duc Naymes." In the *Sowdone* Floripas first sees the French army advancing.
- p. 187, l. 1. "in the tree of the crosse:" Fr. *en larbre*.
- p. 187, l. 14. "he was almoost in a rage of hys wordes:" Fr. *a peu de fait quil ne fut enraige de ses parolles*.
- p. 187, l. 33. "by presumyng:" Fr. *par presumacion* = by supposition.
- p. 190, l. 2. "wythoute faulte:" Fr. *sans faulte* = without fail.
- p. 193, l. 29. "helde them soo short, &c.:" Fr. *et les tindrent si de prez quelz ne sceurent que faire*.
- p. 195, l. 11. "a grete abusyon:" Fr. *grant abusyon*.
- p. 201, l. 7. "that there was non abusyon, &c.:" Fr. *quil ny auoit point dabusyon en croire et adorer les distes reliques*.
- p. 202, l. 22. "al rauysshede:" Fr. *tout rauy*.
- p. 204, l. 7. "ouerthrew to the erthe:" Fr. *vont tomber par terre*.
- p. 208, l. 18. "he founded, rented, and releued many and dyuers chyrches:" Fr. *il fonda, renta, et releua plusieurs et diuerses eglises*.
- p. 209, l. 4. See Dr. Hausknecht's note to the *Sowdon*, l. 1888.
- p. 209, l. 23. "he wold not leue herby:" would not stop at this. Fr. *ne se voulst tenir a cecy*.
- p. 209, l. 27. "maad certeyn experyences:" Fr. *fist aulcunes experimentacions*.
- p. 213, l. 5. "took hede:" Fr. *sen prist garde* = took notice.
- p. 214, l. 31. Fr. *eulx qui estoient presens et leurs successeurs fussent francs et liberez, les taillables fussent a leurs drois comme quilz fussent condicionez*.

- p. 215, l. 35. "felow:" Fr. *compaignon de escoc*.
- p. 217, l. 13. "wythoute makynge grete rebellyon:" without showing any great fight. Fr. *sans faire grandes rebellions*.
- p. 221, l. 17. "demaunded synguler persone ayenst a persone:" Fr. *demanda a Charles bataille singuliere de personne a personne*.
- p. 222, l. 17. "soo vylaynsly:" Fr. *si villement*.
- p. 231, l. 1. "surprysed:" overcome, taken. Fr. *surpris*.
- p. 237, l. 1. "dystourned:" turned him away, dissuaded him. Fr. *le destourba*.
- p. 237, l. 21. "lepte:" corrected on the authority of the original French, which reads *monta*.
- p. 242, l. 6. "to-faished and broken:" Fr. *il estoit naure, casse, et tout rompu*.
- p. 251, l. 27. "daubeny." See *Introduction*, p. 7.



G L O S S A R Y.

- Abuse, *s.* 60/30, deceit, error.
 Abuse, *v.* 206/19, deceive.
 Abylled, *pt. s.* 80/11, dressed, prepared.
 Accomplysshe, *v.* 125/34, complete, finish.
 Accumyled, *pa. par.* 198/167, accumulated, grown long and thick.
 Acoward, *v.* 173/15, show to be a coward, prove oneself a coward.
 Adioust, *v.* 39/9, to add, append.
 Adoubed, *pa. par.* 95/22, arrayed, dressed; 55/5, dubbed.
 Affectuously, *adv.* 13/12, affectionately, with affection.
 Alowed, *pa. par.* 49/20, praised.
 Ampull, *s.* 20/31, a flask, a bottle, a jar.
 And, *conj.* 101/15, if.
 Anenst, *prep.* 246/29, towards, as regards.
 Appeled, *pt. s.* 242/26, accused, challenged, charged with.
 Araught, *pt. s.* 76/28, reached to, touched.
 Arbalastre, *s.* 104/12, a cross-bow.
 Aresonned, *pa. par.* 52/20, questioned.
 Attayned, *pt. s.* 190/19, reached, struck.
 Attones, *adv.* 56/14, at once, at the same time.
 Aualed, *pt. s.* 158/16, sank down, was lowered; 104/34, let down, lowered.
 Bacynet, *s.* 32/15, a small helmet.
 Barat, *s.* 231/35, fraud, deceit.
 Baston, *s.* 182/4, a staff.
 Batayl, *s.* 232/35, a battalion, a division of an army.
 Bayned, *pa. par.* 89/20, bathed, plunged.
 Baynes, *s. pl.* 95/20, baths.
 Becke, *s.* 20/30, a beak, bill.
 Behoeful, *v.* 145/25, advisable, advantageous.
 Belfraye, *s.* 175/7, a tower. See *Cath. Anglicum*, *s. v.* Barsepay.
 Blynfelde, *pt. pl.* 82/1, blindfolded. See *Cath. Anglicum*, *s. v.* Blyndfeyld.
 Boweddraut, *s.* 189/31, a bowshot.
 Boystous, *a.* 29/26, large, big; 16/22, rough, violent.
 Broched, *pt. s.* 101/35, spurred.
 Buscage, *s.* 33/19, a wood. O.Fr. *boscage*.
 Camuse, *a.* 94/27, short, thick-nosed.
 Chauffe, *pa. par.* 95/20, warmed, heated.
 Complyces, *s. pl.* 164/33, accomplices.
 Confanon, *s.* 170/27. For gonfanon = a standard.
 Confysked, *pa. par.* 24/34, confiscated.
 Conuenably, *adv.* 19/32, suitably, fittingly.
 Corobere, *v.* 24/9, to strengthen.
 Crapauld, *s.* 79/20, a toad.

Creneur, *s.* 46/19, dread.

"*Creneur*, feare, dread." —
Cotgrave.

Cresme, *s.* 20/32. The chrism or holy oil with which kings were anointed at their consecration. See *Cath. Anglicum*, *s. v.* Creme.

Dedyeð, *pa. par.* 16/35, dedicated.

Delyuer, *a.* 80/33, active, nimble. Hence the modern *clever*.

Depesshe, *v. imp.* 53/9, hasten, hurry.

Derkedð, *pt. s.* 211/12, was eclipsed.

Descerkledð, *pt. s.* 102/7, cut off the circle or ring round the helmet.

Descouerd, *pa. par.* 75/26, uncovered, deprived.

Desmaylled, *pa. par.* 69/10, deprived of the mails or plates.

Disreng, *v.* 226/19, to be thrown in disorder.

Dyshoneste, *s.* 91/31, filth, nastiness.

Dyssymyledð, *pa. par.* 13/22, disguised.

Dystournedð, *pt. s.* 237/1, turned aside.

Dystrouble, *v.* 151/27, trouble, disturb, interfere with.

Egal, *s.* 59/2, equal, match.

Empessedð, *pa. par.* 219/14, hindered, obstructed.

Enforcedð, *pt. s.* 78/16, exerted.

Engyne, *s.* 165/21, craft, art, skill.

Enhardyedð, *pt. pl.* 192/22, encouraged, took courage.

Ensyewyng, *v.* 250/24, following.

Enterbracedð, *pt. pl.* 113/25, embraced.

Enterprenour, *s.* 166/10, enterpriser, actor.

Entretene, *v.* 46/32, to treat, behave towards.

Entyer, *a.* 237/32, earnest, hearty.

Entyeredð, *pa. par.* 244/27, interred.

Entyerly, *adv.* 149/28, earnestly, very greatly. "Entyrly: *in-time*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

Escrye, *v.* 77/27, to call upon, invoke.

Faus, *a.* 79/18. See note.

Faysyble, *a.* 49/34, possible to be done, feasible.

Felounye, *s.* 109/30, daring, recklessness.

Fere, *v.* 140/5, to frighten.

Ferfully, *adv.* 193/32, in fear, timidly.

Fette, *pt. s.* 223/26, fetched.

Fliese, *s.* 91/1, a fleece.

Florysshe, *v.* 36/3, to bud, flower.

Florysshed, *pa. par.* 108/23, flowing, long and wide.

Formosyte, *s.* 198/10, beauty.

Frequentedð, *pt. s.* 29/12, made frequent use of.

Geayler, *s.* 89/1, jailer.

Glaues, *sb. pl.* 81/27, glaives: weapons made of a cutting blade fixed at the end of a staff.

Gree, *s.* 96/10, pleasure, delight.

Greued, *pa. par.* 147/26, hurt, injured.

Guarysshedð, *pa. par.* 17/16, cured, healed.

Habylle, *a.* 169/32, active, nimble.

Harnoyes, *s.* 105/34, equipments, outfit.

Houyng, *pr. par.* 36/16, hovering.

Iape, *v.* 60/22, play, mock.

Ionques, *s. pl.* 200/1, rushes. See *Cath. Anglicum*, *s. v.* Ionkett.

Journeye, *s.* 216/9, a day's journey.

Lawhe, *v.* 53/12, to laugh.

Lawhyng, *a.* 90/15, laughing.

Lesynges, *s. pl.* 106/8, lies.

Leteth, *pr. s.* 212/24, causes. *Leteth the wete* = tells you, sends notice to you.

Lette, *pa. par.* 219/14, obstructed, hindered.

- Loange, *s.* 25/32, praise, worship, reverence. O.Fr. *louange*.
- Lodgyce, *s.* 49/22, lodgings, tent. Fr. *logis*.
- Loos, *s.* 85/5, glory, praise.
- Lycles, *s. pl.* 40/25. Lists or a tilt-yard (*Cotgrave*) here used for the lines of the camp.
- Lygnage, *s.* 192/33, clan, party.
- Maistresse, *s.* 94/19, governess.
- Matte, *a.* 74/12, conquered, thoroughly beaten. See glossary to *Sir Ferumbras*.
- Maulgre, *prep.* 234/26, in spite of.
- Meddle, *v.* 92/35, engage, contend.
- Medled, *pa. par.* 198/14, mixed, intermingled.
- Mesprysed, *pa. par.* 251/12, made a mistake, erred; 52/6, done wrong, injured.
- Mosel, *s.* 151/10, a muzzle.
- Moyen, *s.* 213/33, a means, a plan.
- Murayl, *s.* 203/25, walls, fortifications.
- Muse, *v.* 119/9, to be confounded.
- Ouerall, *adv.* 30/12, everywhere.
"Ouer alle; *passim*, *vbicunque*, *genus loquendi est vbique*."—*Cath. Anglicum*.
- Ouerthrewe, *pt. s.* 141/18, fell over.
- Parents, *s. pl.* 160/3, relations.
- Pourchace, *v.* 32/6, provide, contrive. See note to *Sir Ferumbras*, 2603.
- Prestly, *adv.* 94/35, readily, quickly.
- Prined, *pa. par.* 215/14, withdrawn, estranged.
- Purchaced, *pa. par.* 131/8, obtained, procured.
- Putayne, *s.* 180/1, a harlot.
- Puterye, *s.* 181/35, harlotry. Fr. *puterie*.
- Pynapple, *s.* 80/22, a fir. See note.
- Raught, *pt. s.* 81/18, reached to, touched.
- Reioye, *v.* 64/32, renew.
- Releued, *pt. s.* 130/24, lifted up, raised.
- Remysed, *pt. s.* 208/28, placed again, brought back.
- Rented, *pt. s.* 206/18, endowed.
- Repayre, *s.* 129/13, retreat, return.
- Rescowed, *pa. par.* 72/35, rescued.
- Retcheth, 3 *pr. s.* 22/3, cares, recks.
- Ryuage, *s.* 158/3, shore, bank.
- Salewed, *pt. s.* 49/23, saluted, made obeisance to.
- Setted, *pt. s.* 52/22, set, thought.
- Share, *pt. s.* 76/28, cut.
- Sommyers, *s. pl.* 105/23, pack-horses.
- Soulded, *pa. par.* 103/33, soldered, fastened, jointed.
- Sperhawke, *s.* 193/32, a sparrowhawk.
- Stratchedden, *pt. pl.* 236/31, were stretched or strained.
- Sudarye, *s.* 37/14, a handkerchief: commonly applied to the napkin which wrapped about our Lord's head. See *Cath. Anglicum*, *s. v.* and note.
- Surquydrous, *a.* 74/10, proud, haughty.
- Swolowe, *s.* 205/32, a whirlpool or quicksand. See *Cath. Anglicum*, *s. v.* a Swalle of y^e See.
- Symylacres, *s. pl.* 206/11, images.
- Syeges, *s. pl.* 229/5, seats, places.
- Tabellyons, *s. pl.* 214/32. See note.
- Tabouryns, *s. pl.* 22/27, tabourers.
- Thwarte, *prep.* 44/6, across.
- To-frussed, *pa. par.* 75/20, broken to pieces.
- Trauaylled, *pa. par.* 103/7, worn out with labour.
- Tronchoned, *pa. par.* 63/1, broken to pieces.
- Truffed, *pt. s.* 119/15, played, mocked.

Tyerce, *s.* 232/23, terce, or the third of the canonical hours.

Underset, *pa. par.* 249/7, propped up, supported.

Vnnethe, *adv.* 31/6, scarcely, with difficulty.

Vylaynsly, *adv.* 222/17, shamefully, disgracefully.

Wende, *pt. s.* 36/13, thought, intended.

Wesshe, *pt. s.* 66/21, washed.

Wynbrowes, *s. pl.* 26/33, eyebrows. Evidently a corruption of *eyenbrowes*.

Ymbre, *s.* 37/35, ember.



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